IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

CIRCULATES WIDELY

AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,164.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in .. 14 DAYS.

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914				
17th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000		
28th "	MALOJA	12500		
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10520		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000		
4th "	ARABIA	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
29th "	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	350 or 435		631 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 525		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.

Lingaa.....2,135 Mon. 19th Jan. 11 a.m. *P. D & C.M
Dwarka...1,695 Thurs. 22nd Jan. 9 a. m. †C.M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 23rd Jan. ‡6 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pundua	3305	Thursday 22nd Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	" 5th Feb
*Palambotta	3413	" 19th "
†Purnea	3393	" 5th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY. 16th January, 1914.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb.
Armand Behic	6351	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6373	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Levaque	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bourgault	3rd June
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	" 891	743	405
To London (single)	" 630	528	270
Do. (return)	" 990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Porto Said	5301	Molle	10th Feb.
Re d'Italia	6236	A. Pinotti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single tickets	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH, (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.

J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.

E. J. MOSES, Esq.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Adon (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY

RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,150,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45 Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£8,000,000
SURPLUS	£1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd

UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE, Manager.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate

Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.

Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs. 8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs. 24,00,000
31st July, "	Rs. 52,00,000
30th December "	Rs. 1,00,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London. Manager

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Asiabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON, Manager.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

W. I. T. C.

RACE MEETINGS.

It is not necessarily the swiftest horse that first catches the judge's eye as the field flash past the winning post, for there is one all-important factor which has an immense bearing on the result of any horse race and in this factor is bound up much that is interesting and salient from a spectacular and sporting standpoint. We allude to the dexterity, tact and grit of the jockey his ability to ride to orders; his judgment of pace and staying power—in short his qualification to ride a skilful race and, perhaps a great finish; masterly qualities which give truth to the old saying, "*It is the bridle and spur that makes a good horse.*" Everybody knows that to fully appreciate the attractiveness or fascination of racing it is essential that the manœuvering of good jockeyism be carefully observed, and to permit of this being carried out successfully a BINOCULAR giving wide field and perfect definition is an absolute necessity.

We can provide these. Select any one of the following PRISMATIC FIELD GLASSES and you will be investing in an article of intrinsic merit and utility, giving EXTENDED VISION, FINE DEFINITION and STERLING VALUE.

What more useful present for a racing man, shikarist, for the rifle range, or for use under Service conditions, than one of these powerful and beautifully finished wear resisting Binoculars?

Busch's	Prismatic	"Lynkop"	8	diameter,	Rs. 105
do	do	"Ultralux"		do	" 120
do	do	"Sollux"	6	do	" 138
do	do	do	10	do	" 155
do	do	"Terlux"	9	do	" 140
do	Ordinary, Wide Vision				" 45

For Cash, the above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1914, at 3-45 P.M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th January, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1914, at 3-30 P.M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th January, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 41 of 1914.

Re NANALAL BAPALAL of Bombay, and MANILAL BAPALAL of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitants, doing business in Bombay at Mulji Jetha Market, in the name, firm and style of Nanalal Bapalal and Nanalal Bapalal and Co., and at Ahmedabad in the name and firm of Manilal Bapalal, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed NANALAL BAPALAL AND MANILAL BAPALAL, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 15th January, 1914.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TOOLS and GENERAL HARDWARE, required by the O. and R. Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 O'clock noon on Monday, the 16th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tools and General Hardware."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store Keeper.
Chief Store Keeper's Office,
O. and R. Railway.
Lucknow, dated 12th January, 1914.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of UNIFORM MATERIALS, also Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen goods, required by the O. and R. State Railway, during the 12 months, from 1st April, 1914 to the 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow and will be received at his Office up to 12 O'clock on Friday the 13th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the supply of Uniform materials, also Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen goods.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store Keeper.
Chief Store Keeper's Office,
O. and R. State Railway.
Lucknow, dated 12th January, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE late Firm of Messrs. A. HOOSSEIN & CO., is now running under the name of HOOSSEIN LAM & CO., which Firm consists of Mr. ABDOOLA HOOSSEIN and Mr. K. N. LAM, who are the PARTNERS and SOLE OWNERS of the said Firm.

TENDERS are invited by 12 O'Clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1914, for INSTALLING an ELECTRICALLY OPERATED GOODS LIFT, in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

Plans and particulars may be seen in the office of the Electrical Engineer and forms of Tender obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 225 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.
Public Works Department,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 20th January, 1914, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

9 cases wine and spirit, perfumery, glassware, soap, nails, wire, acid, packing paper, rice, groundnuts, linseed, farina, chemicals, old brass, old copper, tiles, iron bar, coir rope, galvanized sheets, crates, stone slabs, empty bottles, empty casks, empty boxes, empty drums, deck chairs, 2 old boats, 2 motor engine cylinders, quantity of old iron, iron chains, zinc sheets, and various other articles

Also at 5 P.M. (S.T.), at Victoria Dock No. 10, Unclaimed Warehouse :—38 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th January, 1914, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A description list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1914, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder, Goods Depot :—Cottonseed rapeseed, linseed, iron bars, rice, castorseed, gunny bags, casks, iron safe, wooden pieces, iron wheels, asbestos sheets, cloves, frame, jagree, iron hoops and bands, charpie, groundnutseed, tilly, old records, condemned sheets, bags of sweepings, grain and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th January, 1914.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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TWO PERFORMANCES

TO-NIGHT

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/3. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LEWIS Ltd. (all Branches). Agents for India: TEACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economizing labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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YOUNG LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED, for Manager's Office of this Paper. Apply after 10 A.M., to MANAGER.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

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OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

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TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
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TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bengrove, 2369 tons, Captain W. Barber arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Mohammarah January 7 with ballast.

The steamer Peter Jebson, 22,74 tons Captain W. Neinnijoor arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta January 4, with cargo of coal.

The Anchur Line steamer Scindia 3253 tons Captain W. Kelso, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer St. Veronica 29,22 tons Captain J. P. Stabel sailed on Thursday for Hull and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sofala 3436 tons Captain M. G Williams sailed on Thursday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Silverdale, 2440 tons, Captain W. McLeod will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steamer Stephanotes 2534 tons Captain J. Robinson sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Cleopatra, 2129 tons, Captain A. Scompicchio sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2770 tons Captain W. H. Smith will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom, cargo.

The steamer Bylysses, 3959 tons, Captain G. A. Thomas, will sail to-day for Karachi with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda 1898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, sailed yesterday for Basreh &c., via Karachi, with a general cargo 8 cabin, and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H. M. S. Swiftsure, Comdr Nazmi ..... R N
H M S Pelorus ....Comdr Hill ..... R N
H M S Dartmouth -Darcy ..... R N
H M S Abdiel ....Comdr ....Wood ..... R N

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 15.

Adenwen ....2386 Heyworth ..W & A G & Co
Assaye ..4357 Coldwell ..Shanghai ...P & O Co
Arcadia .. .. .. 3513 Barcham .....P & O Co
Bengrove ... .2369 Barber ..... J M & Co
Brat Hinn .....2433 Snowdon .....T M & Co
Balrsea .....3358 Thomas .. W r A G & Co
Bassano ....2762 Bochart .....J F & Co
Cimbria .....3641 Smith .....M M & Co
China .....4151 Toepke Shanghai .....
.....P & O Co
Dinsdale Hall ...2534 Hendrickson ...T M & Co
Dwarka... .. .. 739 Moxon ..... M & Co
Fredericks Glavic ...3382 Mills ....J M & Co
Fiocze..... ..2029 Primrose ..... T M & Co
Hosseineo .....944 Fanning ..T Morrison & Co
India .....4193 Talbot .. ..P & O Co
Iran .....4096 Peabody ..... K N & Co
Khoorsa ..... 2440 Hamrah ..Jed T M & Co
Kuwait .....2331 Prowse ..Arab Steamers & Co
Lightening ....2122 Cowie ..... M M & Co
Orissa... .....3 25 Belfern .... M M & C
Sunbeam (yacht)...2 7 Callaway Lord Pirrie
Stephanotes ..2854 Goodridge ...A Yule & Co
Partaz .....1240 Weeks .....B S Shurry
Sultani Babs .....2215 Sirmas ..... J M & Co
Taiyabi ..... 1000 Kaoo ..... A M Jivanji & Co
Peter Jebson .....2374 Neinnijoor ... J M & Co
Pentakota .....2269 Stewart ..... M M & C
Pundua ..... 2125 Hancock ..Durban ...12-1 ...
M M & C
Urlana .. .. .. 3334 Platt ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
B Montebello	..2770	Smith	...Hull	..2 -1	... J F & Co
D & E Clan Macbean	..2 52	Will more	... Tuticorin	... 6-1	J F & Co
F Talisa's ...	2702	Mionett	...	...	M M & Co
H Praesident	..2036	Shanks	..Durban	...	Strandes & Co
K Kamakura Maru	..3793	Hora	..T I N Y	K	
M Empress ...	2144	Steven	...Delair	..19-1	W & A G & Co
N Lina...	671	Chiverton	.....	N & N F...	...Ralli Bros
O Transport	2131	Jones	...Liverpool	.....	Rotterdam 21 1 ..9 Nanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Poona ..4783 Ray 1-1 K N & Co
2 Scindia ..3253 Kelso ..16- W & A G & Co
5 Silverdale ..2440 McLeod 16-1 ... ... D Nanji & Sons
6 City of Chester ..3521 Osborne...Garston 22-1 ..K & Co
6 Lizzy Mary ..2063 Sikawa ..Kobe ..16-1 ...O S Kaisha
7 Re D'Italia ..3931 Amelio ..Genoa ..13-1 Italian...M S N C
8 Son of Ogil ..3316 Jarvis ..Antwerp ... 21-1 ..K N & Co
9 Norlmar ..3171 Newman ... ... 22-1 W & A G & Co
10&11 Burma ..3714 Garvock ... ..P & O Co
12 &13 Arabia ..4693 Palmer ...London...24-1 ...P & O Co
15 Umta ..3492 Jabb ...Persian Gulf ..16-1 ... M M & Co
16 Kandar...1865 S Smith .....Mauritius ...17-1....W M K

H W P D

Bahaduri .....829 Hoosein.....Mangalore ..... Bo S N Co
Netravati .....693 Fakira .....Cochin..13-1..... Bo S N Co
Ponani ..552 Dawood ..Bhavnagar ..Bo S N Co
Sabarmati ....524 Samsoodin ...N F ...N F... Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhara .....Cutbash ...Karachi ..M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Peerless ... .. Peter Jebson	Barber ... .. einnijoor	Mirab, Jan 7 Calcutta, Jan 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
15	Baroda	Horscroft ...	Karachi, &c
	Sutherland ..	Longstaff ..	Calcutta
	Cleopatra ..	Scpicchio	Trieste, &c
	F. of Leith ...	Mackie ...	Karachi
	Dumra	Barrington	Basreh, &c
	Stephan	Donlan ...	Burrow
	Sofala	Williams	Calcutta
	Stephanotes	Robinson ...	Calcutta
	S t Victoria	Staub	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Matheo, Smith, for Hull, &c.
" Bylyses, Thomas, for Karachi.
" Scindia, Kelso, for Liverpool, &c.
" Silvervale, McLeod, for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Samara (for arrival) for Trieste, &c.
" Lhasa, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Malda", proceeding on the voyage of Jan. 14.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi ; Peshawar ; Simla ; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka via D. A. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

DOWN From Bombay.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17-15 ..Dep	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi ..... Arr.	8- 0
21-30...Dep	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 5
22- 9... „	Meerut Cantt, ... „	5-59
23-10... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
1-24... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „	2-17
3- 0... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
5-18... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
6-24... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
8- 4... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
9-33... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
16- 5... „	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48
20 13...Arr.		

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay		Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi		Dep.	8- 0
21-30.....Dep.			Arr.	7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala		Dep.	2-17
3-40.....Dep.			Arr.	1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka		Dep.	0-40
6-15.....Dep.			Arr.	0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla		Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay		Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi		Dep.	15-57
14- 0.....Dep.			Arr.	15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai... .....Dep.			13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „			11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „			9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Ramboll,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding, dated January 15.

Saturday 17th instant ; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies B. V. A. will carry out 6 pr Six-Calibre Practice at Colaba North Battery. It is requested that all specialists and full Gun Detachmen's from each company will attend. Parade at Colaba Station at 3-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant, and proceed to Medina Ground for Defence Light Manning.

NOTICE.

Spoon Shoot on Sunday 18th instant at Ghat Kopar.

Distances 300, 500 and 800 yards.

Trains as usual.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental orders by the Hon., Colonel R. W. L. Hunt, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, for January 16th.

A proficiency class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 19th instant at the Fo. El. Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

The Examination for First Aid Certificates will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th instant.

The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 20th inst., at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II.—The next parade for "G" Company Machine Gun Section will be on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Wednesday the 21st instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Fire Discipline and Control.

It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"C" Coy. on Saturday the 17th instant.

"A" Coy on Saturday afternoon the 17th instant, by 1-35 p.m. Train.

"E" Coy. on Sunday the 18th instant.

"D" Coy. on Monday the 19th instant.

"B" Coy. on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

"C" Coy. on Wednesday the 21st instant.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, January 14th, 1914.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "B" & "G" Troop this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p.m., and Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

2. Riding School for Recruits and members residing in the Fort, daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3. There will be a Parade for the Sabeth Detachment on Wednesday morning next, the 21st instant. Rendezvous on the Flagstaff at Jehangir Cubbon at 7 a.m. punctually.

Drill Order, with arms.

The new motor liner "Fiona" to which reference has already been made, is expected to call at Colombo from Copenhagen on the end of the present month. The vessel has the largest horse-power motors in the world, namely 4,000, and has a speed of 14 to 15 knots. She has been assigned the Copenhagen-Bangkok run.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

KANNY.—Bai Rupabai, wife of Mr. N. F. Kanny, aged 51. Funeral this morning, 8-30 (Standard Time). Patel Mansions, Gowalia Tank Road.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mails due to arrive.
Masonic Ball, Bombay Town Hall, 9-30.

SATURDAY, January 17.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, January 19.

Millowners' Association : Election of Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, January 20.

Meeting of the Bombay Presidency College of Physicians and Surgeons for the election of Members of the Council, 5-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a. m. in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday, when the Rev. Dr. Scott will deliver his preliminary lecture on Milton's "Paradise Lost." The class is open to all, but the front seats will be reserved for members of the Brotherhood.

"PAIN AND ITS PANACEA."—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will deliver a lecture in Gujarati at the Fire-Temple, Dhobi Talao, this evening at 6-30 (S. T.), after the Amardadgan Jashan, under the auspices of the Jashan Committee. Subject :—"Pain and its Panacea." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last an old Hindu woman named Parvati was walking along Falkland Road, when she was caught between a tram-car and a municipal cart. The woman became confused and was knocked down by the tram-car, a wheel of which passed over her feet. She was taken to the hospital, where she died yesterday morning.

MARINE INQUIRY.—At the inquiry to be held at the Police Court, to-day, the Bench will consist of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt. S. Barcham, R. and O. s. s. "Arcadia," and Capt. J. R. Rae, s.s. "City of Poona." The court will enquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the hopper barges "Curlew" and "Mudlark" in Bombay Harbour, on Dec. 29 last.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—A First Aid class, under the auspices of the Social Service League, will be opened in Girgaum, Kelewadi, Municipal Marathi School, on January 18. This class will meet every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. (S. T.), and will be conducted by Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Those who wish to join the class should send their names to the secretaries, Social Service League.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Last night was a gala night at the Excelsior, it being the concluding performance of "You never can tell," which went with a delightful swing.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon, and a party, from Government House, attended.

The Excelsior lends itself admirably to decoration and full opportunity of this was taken last night. The boxes were beautifully draped in Lady Willingdon's favourite colour—mauve. The lighting effects in the auditorium elicited admiration from the huge audience. The gardens were illuminated and the general effect was enhanced by artistic grouping of some fine palms.

The comedy was, as usual, well staged, all the parts being adequately sustained, and the players winning much applause from the audience.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13 30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Mazmail Express ...	10-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab,		*
do, do, for Calcutta,		*
do, do, for Madras .		*

* Four hours after mail steamer signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiswar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

A correspondent of the *Statesman*, writing from Jhansi, states that owing to want of rain there has been considerable difficulty this year about the water supply. The filtered supply only reaches the main parts of the city, but there are no pipes in Cantonment, the Civil Lines, and Sipri Bazar. The latter is a sort of small town, where the railway people reside, and it is urged that steps should at once be taken to extend the filtered supply.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

LARGE INCREASE IN REVENUE.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Port Trust, papers laid on the table showed considerable increases in the revenue collections in 1913, as compared with those of the previous year. In December last the total collection from the bunders, docks and port department were Rs. 7,14,725, as against Rs. 6,52,893 in December 1912, an increase of Rs. 61,832. This brings the total excess in revenue from the beginning of April to the end of December 1913, to Rs. 7,23,606 over the previous year, or more than one month's revenue.

During the week ending December 26th, 35 vessels were piloted into the harbour, and 20 in the week ending January 2nd, bringing the total vessels piloted into harbour from April 1st to January 2nd to 974, an increase of 39 on the previous year.

From April 1st, 1913, to January 3rd, 1914, vessels of a total tonnage of 438,526 have used the Merewether Dry Dock, as against a tonnage of 398,038 in the same period last year.

SEQUEL TO A FIRE.

MILL-HAND'S DEATH FROM BURNS.

A mill-hand, named Rona Sakra, died at the Sir J. J. Hospital as a result of burns sustained in trying to put out a fire in the Kohinoor Mills. Some days ago a fire broke out among a quantity of loose cotton, and the man ran to the spot and attempted to put it out by pouring water on it. In the meanwhile his clothes caught fire, but fortunately a water-pipe above burst and his clothes were drenched and the fire was thus put out. He was, however, somewhat seriously burnt and was taken to the hospital, where he died on Wednesday night.

FIRE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

A small fire occurred in the G. I. P. Railway Goods shed at the Victoria Terminus at about 5 p. m. yesterday evening. A box of medical stores, consisting of sulphur, ammonia, etc., suddenly burst. The coolies at the station immediately poured water on the flames and extinguished them in a few minutes. The fire engines from the Fort, Colaba and Bhuleswar arrived, but their services were not required.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

The following Press Note has been issued :—

The Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Muhammadan Community of Bombay on the peaceful and orderly celebration of the Mohurrum. His Excellency is glad to notice the excellent services rendered by the Bombay City Police, especially by Messrs. Edwardes, Griffiths and Harker, and also by the other officers of the Force, the bulk of whom were continuously on duty for six days and six nights in succession. The thanks of Government are also due to the military authorities for the excellence of their arrangements, and to Sardar Saheb Sulleman Cassim Haji Mitha for his hearty co-operation with the Commissioner of Police in persuading the Memon community to respect the regulations laid down in connection with the celebrations.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following is the General Summary of the Season and Crops Report for the Presidency for the week ended on January 13 :—

The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, where they were withering for want of moisture. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Khantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Prices though high, show a slight tendency to fluctuate except in parts of the Konkan. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 17 to 37
Gujarat ...	... 21 to 42
Konkan ...	... 23 to 35
Deccan ...	... 31 to 46
Karnatak ...	... 38 to 52

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 10th January were 459 in Sholapur and 720 in Satara.

THE "CASTALIA."

The Anchor Line agents have received a wireless message from the s.s. "Castalia" advising that she is arriving here about 3 a.m. on the 16th instant (to-day), and the passengers will be landed at No. 15 shed, Victoria dock.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SCINDIA," JAN. 16.

The Anchor line's s. s. "Scindia," will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, this noon with the following passengers. The medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 11 a.m. sharp :—

TO CAIRO (via SUEZ.)

Flooks, Mr E — Topping, Mrs Topping, Mr H

TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES).

Dumbell, Mrs — Humphreys, Miss
Coodridge, Capt R A — Hargreaves, Mr W — Hargreaves, Mrs

TO LIVERPOOL.

Haddow, Mrs R F and infant,

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 16.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice & The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

50-13—716-12—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Shamsherkhan Inooskhan v Sulleman Joosub and anr Smetham B & Co.

58-13—1326-12—Mulji and Th Bachoo Harkisondas v NagindasBhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit

18-13—Pestonji R K & Co Bai Jerbai & anr v. Ruttonbai Dastur & Co.

9-13—Jehangir-Hurbai widow v. Ahem Haji Kadurbhoy—Mulla.

Long Causes.

982-13—Payne & Co Damodar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jenangir & S Part heard 8-1-14

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-13.

332-13—C P D'Conha Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jenhangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

For hearing exceptions to Comr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratnachand Chitnis M & K.

Long Causes.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limjibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhoy Nariman and ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

231-12—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D and Co.

490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Banikar and ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors, Smetham B & Co Manecklal and T.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkor widow v. Dayabhai Premchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

609-13—Surajmal and Co Khanderao Ramachandra and anr v. Trikamdas Lalsukhram and ors Daphtary F and D,

617-32—Patell and Ez,, Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and anr v. Fakeraiboo widow and anr. Mirza M and M.

618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doda and Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani and anr In person Jehangir G and B.

623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.

351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.

306-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.

970-11—Raghavaya N & Co v Radabai widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shanker & ors v Messrs Ramratun Okarn a firm.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hamukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai anr Sunderdas & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Vasudevji Bhaskaracharya v Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S.

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar in person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v Trikumji Tokersey and anr Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshaliji v Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Joosub, Shroff D and D

1114-13—Daphtary F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

204-13—Malvi H M and R Shamchandra Rampertab v. Wild and Co a firm Little & Co.

565-13—Edwgelow G W & Co Dwarkadas Haridas & anr. v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan and ors Purmanand & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

665-13—Surjmal & Co Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

671-13—Jamsetji R & D Maneckbai and anr v. Harjiwan Kika Ardeshir H D & Co.

550-13—Crawford B & C The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay & anr v Nawab Karamat Yar Jung Bahadur and anr Bicknell M R & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

673-13—Smetham B and Co, Dhondiba Panduji Banker vs Kessowji D J Mantri.

103-13—Madh K and Ch, Rustomj Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Tyabali Allibhai and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

75-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Babubhai Navalchand vs Jiwanchand Nawalchand and others Tyab D and Co, Sabnis and G

1084-12—Man J H and Co, Jaffer Ali vs Sakinabai Widia G and C

1288-12—Daphtary F and D Johnfrederick Bradbury and others v The Gomtipura Spg Wvg a Mfg Co Ld and another

364-12—Ardeshir H & Co Ramrao Malavi a firm vs Aydan Pirdan and another, Captain and V

1247-12—Dubash and Co, (for a pauper) Madhowji Nemchand Shah and others vs Nandas Bhimji, Sham M and H.

87-12—Patell & Ez., Meghji Vallabdas v. Khimji Damji Manecklal & Ty.

907-12—C P D'Cunha Aishidbai widow v Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeshwantrao, Holkar Surajmal & Co.

1099-13—Payne, Essaji Waliji vs Alibhoy Hakimji, Little.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate side work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

76-13—Dikshit & Plor Thucker Khimji Kanji v Messrs Price Mills & Reives a firm Little & Co.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judah & S.

340-13—Sunderdas and Co Jamnadas Harakhji and ors v Moldiva Haji Cassam Ludah and ors Bhai K and G.

58-12—Shroff D and D Prithiraj Jithmull a firm v Bhila Chandarsingh and ors Subnis and G.

977-12—Motichand and D Messrs Maganlal Dalichand a firm v Amichand Khimchand and anr Amin and D Co.

140-13—D J Master (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor and ors Manicklal and Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors Raghaveya N and Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria M B Chothia a Post R K and Co.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co Sobhagchand v Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhai K and G Hirachand v Shavchand Dharmsey and and ors Manchersha and K.

809-13—Bicknell M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and ors a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors v The Albert Press Co Ld and anr Little and Co Bhai K and G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahimbhoy Karrimbhoy Nairji v Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain and V.

688-13—Soonderdas and Co Rose Kate Coirea v Thomes William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 10, was 646, giving a death-rate of 34·29, per annum per thousand as against 600 the corresponding period of last year, and 647 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 61 died from fevers ; 9, plague ; 2, small-pox ; 6, measles ; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy ; 29 phthisis ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 215, affections of the respiratory organs ; 25 diarrhœa ; 7, dysentery ; 30, still-born ; 96, old age and debility ; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 25 ; Brahmin, 27 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 11 ; Hindu of other caste, 296 ; Hindu low caste, 83 ; Musalman 135 ; Parsee, 19 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian 31; Eurasian, 1; European 7. The total number of births was 438 as against 399 for the corresponding period of last year, and 403 the average over the past five years.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	January	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	15	m 1 57	29 8
		2 15 a	27 2
Sat	17	m 2 35	24 0
		3 9 a	25 8
Sun	18	m 8 15	28 1
		4 12 a	26 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	January	h. m.	ft. in
Fri	16	m 8 9	17 3
		7 55 a	16 9
Sat	17	m 8 52	17 1
		8 44 a	18 2
Sun	18	m 9 41	17 2
		9 40 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
16 (Friday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 22m.
17 (Saturday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 22m.
18 (Sunday)	do 7h. 14m.	do 6h. 23m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full moon, Jan. 12th, 10h. 39·0m. a.m. ; Perigee, 15th, 14·7h. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 19th, 5h. 59·8m. a.m. ; New Moon, 26th, 0h. 4·1m. p.m. ; Apogee, 31st, 0h. 0m. p.m ; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 14h 3·6 a.m.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

Ceilma Hair Powder

For dull, dusty or greasy hair

When washing is inconvenient or undesirable, use Ceilma Hair Powder, the popular English dry shampoo. No trouble and no risk—the powder brushes out quite easily, leaving the hair bright and beautiful. Cannot harm the most delicate hair or sensitive scalp.

Of good Chemists and Stores.

CEILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

It Cuts the Cords

that bind helpless hands. It strikes off the shackles of Rheumatism. It restores strength and freedom from pain, brings back the ability to walk, work and enjoy life's richest blessings.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has been for many years the one great liberator of suffering humanity—the marvellous remedy on which absolute dependence may be placed. Countless cases have been cured. Cripples have been made to walk, bedridden victims of Rheumatism's tortures have arisen cured. Sufferers given up by doctors and discharged from hospitals as incurable have obtained ready relief and have been cured by Little's Oriental Balm.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

Eyesight Specialist,

WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Bino

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.
Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 14. BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	71 3-4		1-8
do. do. Rentes	86 1-4	1-4	
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loans	86	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 5-8	un	chgd 1-8
do. 2 months' hence	23 3-8		
Bar Silver in New York	57 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·27 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·51	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	8th Jan.		
3 months' sight	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 5-8	?	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 37 days sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 7-81 unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet. Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot	Fair demand. Steady.
Futures	...Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet, limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	...15,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·73+04
Egyptian F. J. F. Brown	... 9·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6·72 +04	6·74 +05	6·75 +04
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
6·75 +05	6·74 +04	6·71 +05
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·67 +04	6·50 +05	6·33 +01	6·20 +04

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·46 May 12·30.
New York noon call March 12·47 May 12·32.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·38 May 12·79.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports	43,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Exports to Continent	28,000
Spot Cotton	12·70+10

Futures—Month of March 12·54+·0
Futures—Month of May 12·37+09
Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand, and on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot cotton	...12 7-8 unchgd.
Futures month of March	...12·74+07
Futures month of May	...12·33+05
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 100,00,000
Rs. 3,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 4,40,000 do to Bombay.
" 2,40,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 10,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and on Bombay at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 1-32d (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 41,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
23,000,000 do to Bombay.
25,20,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 90,00,000
Tenders on Calcutta, at Is. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 83,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against Sovereigns shipped to this country from a broad, the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £250,000 due from Egypt on 24th January.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe No sellers. Firm.
Barletta Russo ...33 1-2 unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian } ... .
Victorian } ...35 3-8—1 8
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales } ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	.. 53 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Nearest value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...54 unchgd.
Do. Months	March-April-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.	
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Port—Dunkirk—Nearest value.	

Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...47 3-4
Do. Months—	...April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	...49s.+3d.
Do. Months	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers. Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...44 1-8+1-8	
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.—Quiet but steady.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	...£6-8-3 unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...9 3-4 unchgd.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 0 3-4 unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers. Dull.

FREIGHTS.—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—10s. 6d.—6d.

METALS.—

Standard Copper	...£62 5-9—1-4
Copper Braziers	...£79—1-4
Yellow Metal	...6 3-4d. unchgd.

ARRIVALS.—
"Hidalgo."

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	... 35s. 6d.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	36
General Tone of Tallow Auction.	Quiet.

SUGAR.—

German granulated sugar	
C & F India double bags, 13 10 1-2 unchgd.	
Do. Months of Shipments	...May-June—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but not active	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	...11 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments	Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 9 3+1-2d. unchgd	
Months of Shipments	...Jan.—Sellers.
9 6 3-4+3-4—May—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm. Holder asking higher prices.	
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India	...13 2 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady, small biz done.	
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta	...11 7 1-2 unchgd.
C and F Bombay	...11 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments—Jan.—Value. Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta—	
Do. 11s. 3d.+3d.—Jan.-Mar.—Value.	
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do. 11s. 4 1-2d.+3d.—Jan.-Mar.—Value.	
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do. 12s. 9d.+3d.—Jan.-Mar.—Value.	
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—	
Do. 12s. 14 1-2d.+3d.—Jan.-Mar.—Value.	
Tone—Nominal in absence of business.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING JAN. 15th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
3 Boxes Gold Bullion.	Rs. 96,000	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	31	36,349
B. B. and C. I. Ry	32	38,324

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	" 31st Oct.	5 "
Bank of Mad. "	" 3rd Jan.	7 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 51 lakhs up. The Bank Rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE :—
The market is steady and unchanged with a moderate business doing.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...Is. 4 1-16d
Demand draft Mail	...Is. 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...Is. 4 5-16d
Do. Forward	...Is. 4 9-32d. 15th Feb.
Do. France Ready	171 3-4
Do. Marks "	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...141
Shanghai "	...139 1-2
Japan "	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
Rates opened at 95 3-8 for Cash and 95 5-16 for the Settlement and the market has remained quiet but steady during the day.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 6 0
Settlement	...Rs. 95 5 0

BULLION :—
Ready bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 5-8, but forward was 1-8 lower at 26 3-8. The local market opened at 68 7-8 ex-duty for the first settlement and close steady. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23 15 9
Australian Gold	... "	23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	69 2 0
1st Settlement	... "	68 14 0
2nd Settlement	... "	67 6 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	78 8 0
1st Settlement	... "	77 14 0
2nd Settlement	... "	76 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND Co:— Liverpool:—"Rather more doing in futures. Market would have done better but for local operations all against the market. Good reports from New York. "New York:—" Market advanced on reports of American consumption. Tone of market very good. December consumption by United States America 482,000 bales against 445,000 bales as compared with last year. September to December 1913, 1,977,000 bales total consumption against same period 1912, 1,868,000 bales."

GRUNING AND Co:— "Advanced owing to bull operators re-entering the market. Class of buyers is good."

The American markets closed steadier at 6 to 10 points higher. The local market opened steady and practically unchanged. Business has been on very moderate lines, and prices are rather easier at the close as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been fair, but holders are stiff, and only a moderate business has been done.

QUOTATIONS:—

		Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	308-7 Mar.
Good do do	...	296 1-2 "
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	288 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	285 "
" " Yeotmal	...	275 "
" " Dhamangaon P.	...	268 "
" " Khamgaon Akola	...	255-6 "
"	...	255-6 Mar.
" " Amraoti	...	259 Jan.
" " Khandeish	...	229 "
F. G. " Khandeish	...	220 "
Fine " Muthia	...	223 "
" " Bengal	...	222-3 Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	223 Mar.
F. G. Bengal	...	213-14 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... Steady
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6·78 +06	6·80 +06	6·81 +05
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
6·81 +06	6·80 +06	6·77 +05
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·73 +05	6·61 +05	6·44 +05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs 7 15 0 B.T.
May	... Rs 9 0 3 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs. 9 2 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow "	... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	... Rs. 57 0 0
Black Kutni	... Rs. 43 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 10 5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 43 0 0
Small	... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Persian per Bombay Rs.	5 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 15 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,620
Bank of India	...	65 1-2
Bank of Baroda	...	57
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank	...	15
Eastern Bank	...	76

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance	...	790 Feb.
Bombay United	...	487 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		176
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		211
Bombay Burmah T C	...	915
Crescent	...	108 3-4
Currimbhai	...	212 1-2
Colaba Land	...	1415
David	...	462 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	427 1-2
Kohinoor	...	780
Khatau Makanji	...	1355 x. d.
Maneckji Petit	...	1,980
Nagpur	...	1885
Savdeshi	...	1485
Standard Ord	...	1,115
Treacher and Co	...	485
Tata I and S Co Ord	...	80 Ord. 142 Def.

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	133 3-4
New Berar	...	530
New Mofussil	...	790 x d

RAILWAYS.

Tapti	...	580
Sara Sirajganj Ry	...	26
Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry		670
Daond Baramati Ry	...	11 9
Central Provinces Ry	...	120
Mozora-Bhon	...	28

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	11,147	bales.
Wheat	...	4,525	cwts.
Linseed	...	3,735	"
Rapeseed	...	12	"
Gingellyseed	...	13,064	"
Poppyseed	...	nil	
Groundnuts	...	8,923	"
Castorseed	...	10,018	"
Rice	...	1,126	"
Myrabolams	...	2,093	"
Cottonseed	...	27,213	"
Mowraseed	...	47	"
Gram	...	1,271	"
Joowar	...	7,413	"
Maize	...	nil	"
Barley	...	627	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	47,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 21,000 "
Exports to Continent	... 23,000 "
Spot Cotton at New York	... 12·70+10
Future Cotton at New York March	... 12·54+10
Future Cotton at New York May	... 12·37+9
Spot closing tone	... Steady.
Futures closing tone	... Steady.

General Tone market opened :—Steady and advanced on firm Southern spot market, improved demand.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March	... 12·73+7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	... 12 83+7
Futures closing tone.—	" Steady

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot—	... Quiet and closed quiet
Do. closed for future	... Steady.
Do. for East Indian	... do
Total Day's Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export	... 1,000 "
Sales of Surats	... .
Total Day's Imports	...15,000 "
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ... 5 3-4
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	... ...
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	... ... 6 Nom'l
Geo Mayalls Yarns	... 11 1-16
40's Mule Twist (Sannermills)	11
Weft 54 American	... 13 3-4
Weft 30 Egyptian	... 18 1-8
Weft 32's	... ... 12 5-8
Twist 36	... ... 10 11-16
Twist 42	... ... 11 3-4
Twist American 60	... ... 15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60	... ... 17 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80	... ... 20 3-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do
General Tone of Yarn Market—	do
Mid-American at Liverpool—	...7·03+4
Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool.	
Jan.-Feb.	... ... 6·72+4
Feb.-Mar.	... ... 6·74+5
Mar.-Apl.	... ... 6·75+3
Apl.-May	... ... 6·75+3
May-June	... ... 6·74+3
June-July	... ... 6·71+3
July-Aug.	... ... 6 67+4
Aug.-Sept.	... ... 6·66+5
Sept.-Oct.	... ... 6·38+4

Manchester, Jan. 14.

Manchester Piece Goods Market :—Quiet and nothing important passing.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)	...Jan.-Feb.—Lond 48 9 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	.....Jan.-Feb.—Dunkirk ... 47 9 "
Do. La Plata	...Jan.-Feb—Hamburg ...43 10 1-2,,
Do. Tone of Market at close	... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes	...Jan.— £25 5 0 do " Mar.-Apl— £25-5-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K.	... ...
Do. River Plate exports	... ...
Poppyseed Canal	...Jan.-Feb. Sellers. —Dunkirk... 60 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	Jan.-Feb—Dunkirk 47 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	Jan.-Feb—Antwerp ... 52 9 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp ... 53 9 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	... ...
Do. Jamba Red—	... ...
Do. Tone of Market at close.	—Quiet
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels.	Jan.-Feb—Hull .. £6-8 6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close	—Dull

LONDON, Jan. 14.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi	Jan.-Feb.—London— 37 3
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	...Jan-Feb. London— Nominal.
Wheat. Club No. 2	... Jan-Feb. London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi	... Jan-Feb.—London— do
Do. Tone of market at close	... Quiet
Do. South Australian Jan-Feb	35 6 Sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 63 lbs.	Jan.-Feb. No sellers.
Do. do Tone of Market at close	... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—	March ... 7 2 7-8
Wheat Afloat for U. K.	... .
Wheat Stock at U. S. Ports	... .

LONDON, Jan. 14.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Jan.	Sellers. ... 9 2 1-4 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hamburg.	May... 9 6 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)	Jan.-Mar. 12 5 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)	Oct.-Dec.— .....
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta	July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta	Jany.-Mar. 11 10 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta	...Sept.-Oct.— .....
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Bombay	...Jan.— 11 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and E. India (double Bags)—	... Jany. Mar. .....
F. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)—	Jan.-Mar.... 13 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market	.....
Special Feature—General Report of Market	... .

LONDON, Jan. 14.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta	Value. ...
Java Sugar. 18-18. (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	Dec.... .....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta	Jan.-Mch. 11 " ... ...
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	... Dec.... .....
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and Kohi	Jan.-Mar 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	...Dec. .....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	...Jan.-Mar. 12 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi.	Dec.... .....
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or Kohi	Jan.-Mar 12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M, O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi	.....
Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature	do.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G. M. B.	... 63	12	6
Copper Best English Selected	... 66	5	0
Copper Braziers	... 77	0	0
Copper Tone of Market	... Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	... 18	0	0
Tin Block F. O. B. Liverpool	... 168	10	0
Yellow Metal	... 6	13-16	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, G.G.O.B. 1 p.c. F.O.B. L'pool	24 } 11	5	0
Basic Steel Bars, C. I. F. Calcutta	 5	7	6
Basic Steel Rods C. I. F. Calcutta	 5	17	6
Basic Steel Hoops C. I. F. Calcutta	 6	6	3
German Steel Sheets, F. O. B. Antwerp	 5	17	6
German Steel Plate F. O. B. Antwerp	 5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2	... 4	12	6
Tin Plates I C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	... 0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	... 2	10	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F. O. B. Middlesboro	... 2	11	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	... 3	11	0
Lead Pig English	... 19	10	0
Tone of Steel Market	... Steady		
Silver, Spot	... 26	5-8	
" 2 months hence	... 26	3-8	
" Tone of Market	... Quiet		
" Special Feature	... do		

LONDON, Jan. 14.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 26 5-8
Silver 2 Months	... 26 3-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet with little doing
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... do
Rentes 3 p. c. ex. div.	...2 86
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div.	...2 71 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 85
Sterling loan	...£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...2 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...2 63 3-4
Par Gold per oz. Sh	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	... ...
Closing Tone of Finance Market	... ...
Bank of England Rate of Discount	... 4 1-2 p. cent.
Exchange on India	30
Days Sight	... 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·28
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... 20·51
New York (Demand Bills)	... 4 86 7-8
Interest day-to-day loans	2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	... 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 3 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	... 4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	... 4 3-8

LONDON, Jan. 14.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings etc. etc. for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 100,00,000.

Rs. 3,20,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
" 4,40,000	to Bombay.
" 2,40,000	to Madras.
" 10,00,000	

Tenders on Calcutta, at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 41,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 23,00,000 to Bombay.
" 25,20,000 to Madras.
90,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and on Bombay at Is. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·08
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 8,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week 1,00,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Tone of Market	...Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.
Jan.-Feb. ..	6·72	6·77
Feb.-Mar. ..	6 74	6·79
Mar.-Apl ...	6 75	6·80
April-May...	6·75	6·80
May-June...	6·74	6·79
June-July...	6·71	6·76
July-Aug...	6·67	6·72
Aug.-Sept...	6·56	6·61
Sept.-Oct ..	6·30	6·43

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Dec. 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £24,416,582 and was held in the following form :—

	£
Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15)	3,339,749
Gold in India	1,475,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England	2,695,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,015,227
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 30th Sept. 1913 (Market price on 30th Sept.)	15,3 0,856
British Securities since purchased (Cost price)	570,750
Total ...	24,416,582

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for demand loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

The Sikhim Durbar is making arrangements for holding an agricultural and industrial exhibition at Ramphoo, on the lines of the Kalimpong Exhibition.

The German troopship "Patricia" is expected in Colombo from Bremerhaven on the 6th proximo, on her voyage to Tsingtau, whither she is taking 1,500 German troops on relief of those who have served their period in the East.

Passing through Colombo recently by the s.s. "Zerkenfels" was a native crew for the new Hansa liner "Frankenfels," which has just been launched at one of the German yards. The new vessel is one of 10,000 tons, and is expected to be put on the Eastern run.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
City of Poona s—982 cwts linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co; 4,686 cwts cottonseed cakes, 231 cwts linseed cakes, K Devchand and Co; 140 bales cotton waste W Wolf and Sons; 16 bales cowhides, H N and H Essa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—990 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 7 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.
City of Poona s—28 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 990 cwts groundnuts, 804 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arbia s—6,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Pulee and Co; 1,060 cwts cottonseed oil cake, Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR HULL.

Transport s—8,000 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.
St Veronica s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Adenwen s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, 56,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Montebello s—2,000 cwts cottonseed. A Khimji.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Adenwen s—1,600 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nordmark s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, A Adler.

FOR GENOA.

Frederic Glavic s—50 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts myrabolums, Pulee and Co; 11,397 cwts teelseed, 2,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co: 12,000 cwts gingillyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 25 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.
Silverdale s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Errington Court s—55 bales cotton waste, Popatlal Parbhudas.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—83 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—1,004 cwts poppyseed, R S Forage.

FOR TRIESTE.

Laguna s—5,065 bales cotton, Volkart Bror; 55 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 10,000 cwts gingillyseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 400 cwts bone sinews, Croft Mody and Co; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 162 cwts gum olibanum, 301 cwts gum arabic, M Jafferbhoy 1250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4000 cwts gingillyseed L Dreyfus and Co;

FOR FIUME.

Laguna s—920 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 4,004 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6,000 cwts gingillyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BOURGHAS.

Laguna s—18 bales cotton twist, Sasson J David and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Laguna s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts casterseed, Pulee and Co; 1,000 cwts casterseed, K Devchand and Co; 500 bales cotton 2,001 cwts casterseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Laguna s—15 bales cotton twist, Sasson David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 230 bales cotton, N Fatchally and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 850 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, H Gocildas and Co.
Luzon Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—660 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

F

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING

"JACK" JOHNSON MATCHED WITH MORAN.

PARIS, Jan. 14.

Articles have been signed for a match for the Heavy-weight Boxing Championship of the World between "Jack" Johnson and Frank Moran, to take place, probably, on the evening of the Grand Prix.

Johnson receives £6,000, win or lose, plus £1,000 training expenses. Moran receives £1,000. The money has been provided by three American millionaires.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES

REICHSTAG REGRETS MONEY VOTES.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected a vote of £2,300 sterling as the first instalment of the £10,000, which it was proposed to spend in holding Olympic Games in Berlin in 1916. The Socialists and Radicals were majority.—Reuter.

THE "SHAMROCK"

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The building of Sir Thomas Lipton's "Shamrock" is being carried on in secret, but the rumour gains credence that it will have a centre-board.—Reuter.

BOMBAY HUNT.

TWISTY JACKS.

A field of sixty met the Master yesterday at the kennels. The ladies present were the Lady Mabelle Egerton, Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Birkett.

Shortly before seven the Master made a move towards the graveyard at Parla. Hounds presently came upon a scent which was somewhat cold, and after a deal of twisting about carried it across the melon grounds in the direction of Wakola, by way of the nullah. Carrying on nearly to the Wakola Road the pack swerved round, and headed back in the direction they had come. Here they caught a much better scent, and put on a faster pace until they reached Sahar Church. Breaking through the trees here, they again got an open run across the bunds beyond. One of the ladies at this point got her horse bogged. This spot has been a bugbear for years, and looking to be such natural ground with the dust that blows over it, there is nothing to indicate its whereabouts to the field. It would be a very simple matter to put some stout railings about it, as it is a very risky place for any horse to get in, and extremely difficult to get them out.

The pack careering across the bunds came to the backwater, which was crossed at the usual place and topping the hill beyond and the Vihar Road, again got some good going across the bunds to the big pipe. Beyond this they checked, and coming back over the pipe, found their quarry had taken refuge in a cactus bush, from which fastness they eventually dragged him and killed.

Taking the pack back to Sahar Hill, another jack was put up, which proved to have a serious kink in his neck. For fully twenty minutes hounds pushed him round and round within a circumference of half a mile. It seemed he would never leave the country he was jinking about in; but eventually hounds prevented his getting back and he proceeded to cross the Melon Ground towards Sahar Village at what appeared to be a Tango step. He proceeded in this manner until the village was past, and the Wakola Market gardens just ahead.

By this time thoroughly disgusted with his tactics the field cut back across the open to Santa Cruz, hoping a pariah dog would get him. The pack did not get a good chance, for the courses the jack took were too crooked for hounds to get going strong.

The next meet will be at Wakola on Sunday, at daybreak. This is a promising meet for a good run.

N. H.

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Master Delaval 9st 12lbs, North 9st, St. Alban 9st, Beroll 9st, Lady R 8st, Devereux 7st 6lbs, Silverbolt 7st 6lbs, Silver Memory 7st, Mo-dialloc 6st.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Beyrut 9st 3lbs Regent 8st 7lbs, Terror 8st 7lbs, Hoosam-el-mulook late Cockeye 8st 6lbs, Gowahajmer 8st, Young Salanic 7st 12lbs, Trustee 7st 7lbs, Shawcutt 7st 6lbs.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Aden 9st 3lbs, Occident 6st 3lbs, Grequa 8st 10lbs, Ameer 8st 9lbs, Alwar 8st 9lbs, Mulberry 8st 7lbs, Rashid Pasha 8st 6lbs, Hurbia 8st 5lbs, Longboat 8st 5lbs, Ghalib 8st 5lbs, Lot 8st 4lbs, Sadil Malik 8st 2lb., Makbul 8st, Mars 7st 9lbs, Good Evening 7st 5lbs, Turkish Spot 7st 3lbs.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Baloz 9st 9lbs, Polish 9st 3lbs, Singer 8st 11lbs, Young Majub 8st 9lbs, Zinfandel 8st 7lbs, Galiard 8st 3lbs, Master Bill 8st 3lbs, Zuheir 8st 3lbs, Malster 8st, Raspberry 7st 13lbs.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Authority 9st 5lbs, Mulberry 9st 1lb, Alwar 9st, Pretender II 8st 12lbs, Safi 8st 8lbs, American Spot 8st 7lbs, Red Wood 8st 6lbs, President 8st 5lbs, Lucifer 8st 4lbs, Mutar 8st 4lbs, Young Mooreed 8st 2lbs, Jack London 7st 13lbs, Miss Nagashi 7st 10lbs, Dhahemsee 7st 8lbs, Royalist 7st.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 5furlongs.—Division I.—Durban, Stable Boy Navigator, Red Silk, Nayel Pasha, Badir, Good Star, Inspiration, Sayaar, Ambassador, Meteor, Nainava, Engine, Saidan, Brazil, Newmarket, Red Flag. Division II.—Columbus, Buttercup, Maurice, Fareed Beg, Aromatic, Abundance, Battle, Thunder, Ruby Fish, Yama, Sayel, Puma, Decoration, Chaser, Jemadar, Arabian Consul, Guldasta, Ace of Hearts.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE BLACKHEATH MEDAL.

Twenty-five entries were received for the competition for the Blackheath Gold Medal which took place on Wednesday and Thursday mornings over the local course, conditions being by medal play over eighteen holes and the medal being won by the lowest scratch score returned.

Only eleven competitors made any return, the winner being England with a score of 86, three strokes better than Jessop, 89. After the first day's play there was very little difference between the first four: Hamilton 42, Tennant 42, Jessop 43 and England 44, all being well in the running. On the second day Hamilton was practically out of it after the second hole, where he took nine strokes, and although Tennant had no particularly bad hole he took 5 and 6 to most of them and could only return a 49. Jessop also failed at the second hole and took 9 but recovered afterwards and eventually took 46, but with such a bad second hole he would have had to play marvellous golf to win.

England was the only one of the four mentioned who improved on his first day's card and he played excellent golf for eight out of the nine holes, his score for these holes being 34. The other one, the seventh, however, cost him 8 strokes and he was round in 42.

The Senior handicap competition was won by Tennant with 91—4—87, Sherwood being successful in the Junior handicap competition with 97—14—83. Results:—

BLACHEATH MEDAL.

R. D. England	...	...	86
J. W. Jessop	...	...	89
G. F. D. Tennant	...	...	91
M. F. Nicholson	...	...	91
J. L. Hamilton	...	...	92
T. N. Begbie	...	...	94
C. C. Sherwood	...	...	97
W. J. Burrows	...	...	103
J. Longbottom	...	...	104
G. W. Talbot	...	...	105
H. Provis	...	...	105

SENIOR HANDICAP.

G. F. D. Tennant	91	—4	87
R. D. England	...	86	+4	90
J. W. Jessop	...	89	+2	91
J. L. Hamilton	...	92	scr.	92
M. F. Nicholson	...	91	2	93
T. N. Begbie	..	94	scr.	94

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

C. C. Sherwood	...	97	—14	83
H. Provis	...	1 6	—18	88
G. W. Talbot	...	105	—16	89
W. J. Burrows	..	103	—14	89
J. Longbottom	...	104	—8	96

FATAL BOXING MATCH.

LONDON HAWKER'S DEATH AFTER CONTEST.

At the London Hospital Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest on James W. Burrows, twenty, a hawker, late of Laura-road, Tottenham. The deceased, who was known as "Jimmy Burrows," expired at the hospital after a boxing contest with George Freeman of Westbury-road, Lambeth, which took place at the Judean Athletic Club, Princes-square, St. George's-in-the-East on the previous evening.

Dr. C. J. Taylor stated that when admitted, Burrows was practically dead and died before reaching the ward. Giving the result of the post-mortem, he said there were bruises on the left cheek and bruises about the arms. There were also marks on the head. Death was due to cerebral haemorrhage.

The Coroner: Would the external marks account for the cerebral haemorrhage?—No, sir.

Dr. R. N. Berman, the acting medical officer to the club, stated that he examined the deceased about an hour before he entered the ring. He then appeared perfectly fit, and there was no sign of heart disease. He had examined him on several previous occasions, and had done so as late as the previous Sunday, when the deceased went through a contest splendidly.

A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned by the jury, who expressed the opinion that the contest was conducted fairly, and that there was no personal animosity on either side. No blame, they added, was to be attached to any one in connection with the affair.

DEATH OF BERT GOULD.

News reached Newport on Dec. 20 by cable to the famous Welsh International, Arthur J. Gould that Bert Gould, his younger brother, had died of pneumonia at Germiston, Johannesburg. Bert Gould who was second of three brothers who played for Wales and the fourth of six brothers who played for Newport was 42 years of age. His father the late Joseph Gould played football for Newport in 1868, and afterwards was captain of Newport cricket team and honorary life member of Newport Athletic Club. Bert Gould played for Newport's invincible team under T. C. Graham's captaincy, in 1891 and 1892 and in 1893 played for the first invincible Welsh International team against Scotland at Raeburn Place and against Ireland at Llanelly. He was a sound centre three-quarter, a good runner and an excellent kick. He left for South Africa about 16 years ago and was captain in one of the irregular forces during the war. He married a London lady but had no children. Beyond the bare statement that he died from pneumonia, no information was given in the cable. The deceased suffered from a scalding accident about three months ago, but the last letter home stated that he had practically recovered.

IS GOLF TOO EASY?

THE SIMPLE REMEDY OF A SMALLER HOLE.

Mr. J. Francis Markes, founder of the Sandy Lodge Golf Club, whose course at Northwood is one of the best tests of golf in the London area, in a reply to Mr. W. Herbert Fowler's suggestion in the *Daily Mail* that golf is becoming too easy owing to the improvement in balls, clubs, and upkeep of courses, writes to that paper:—

On the various seaside links and modern inland courses which I know (most of them rebunkered for the rubber-core ball or constructed after it came in) I do not think the golf can be said to be too easy—certainly not for the majority of players who use them. An examination of competition cards, not for the summer only but also throughout the year, will show this.

The rubber-core ball has the qualities that Mr. Fowler speaks of, but I do not think that in the short game or on the green it is as easy to control as the gutty.

A few more cross-bunkers are generally speaking, required, but I do not think that every green should be guarded by a cross bunker. Variety of shot is the great charm, and should be the great aim in course construction for in variety we get interest. The run-up is just as good golf as the pitch, and calls for just as much judgment and skill. Both are delightful, and both are more difficult with the rubber-core than with the gutty.

I agree with Mr. Fowler that the fairways of inland courses receive great attention, perhaps too much. It is a difficult subject, and so far as it arises from the work of upkeep I do not think action can be taken.

In one respect golf is made too easy, viz., the careful daily raking of bunkers at many courses. Many players expect and even demand that their ball in a bunker shall always have, if not a really good lie, still not a bad one. This is surely undesirable, for ninety-nine times out of one hundred it is only the rank bad or illjudged shot that finds a bunker, and it deserves punishment.

Golf is also too easy, or at any rate not interesting enough, where too many greens are laid out on a dead level—billiard-table greens, in the common phrase. A green where one has to study the line is more interesting than one where there is nothing but the strength to be considered.

Golf has, on the other hand, been made more difficult this year by those clubs who have put into force the stroke and distance rule for out-of-bounds. Some great players—Ray, for instance—think it too severe, especially for match play. He may be right for championship golf, but my view is that a bad tee shot is the worst possible and deserves the worst punishment.

If club golf has, or does, become too easy there is a very simple remedy which will not involve any interference with the club or ball trade nor force clubs which are not rich to expenditure in bunker-making which they cannot afford.

It is simply this. Reduce the size of the hole, say from 4 1-4in. to 4in. It would aid largely to the delicacy of the work on the green and reduce the number of fluky putts.

LADIES' SPORT.

HINTS ON MIXED HOCKEY.

During the holidays mixed hockey will be very widely played, so that a few hints as to how to make the game more enjoyable for both sexes may not be out of place says the *Standard*. Men—and especially those men who are some good at men's hockey—will do well to remember that women can also play the game, and when they are taking part in a game they do not wish to be merely passengers. The usual composition for the side is six men and five women, but this proportion is not necessary, if both sides agree to a change. When the numbers are six men and five women the field is best arranged as follows:—The three inside forwards should be men, the two outside forwards women; the centre half should be a man, and the wing halves women. There should be three backs, two men and a woman, and no goalkeeper, unless anyone desires especially to occupy this position. The only danger of playing three men as inside forwards is that they may try to keep the ball to themselves and neglect their wings.

The county golf championship was only finished a few weeks ago, when Surrey were finally successful at Sandwich. Now already the dates for the final ties of next year's championship have been fixed. The county championship of 1914 will be played at Sandwell Park near Birmingham on November 4 and 5. Sandwell Park is one of the "best courses." The turf is very old, the surface undulating, and the natural hazards are very good. It is by no means an easy course, nor is it too difficult. It is a very fair test of golf. At the last meeting of the County Central Committee a discussion took place around the rules relating to qualification for this county competition, and it was decided that in future it is necessary for anyone who wishes to play for a county "to have resided in that county for twelve months and to be residing with intention of permanent residence." This clause was becoming necessary since the qualification of several very well-known players for their counties last season was difficult to understand. It was not right that mere membership of a club in a county should be sufficient qualification, nor should the fact that a holiday was being spent in a certain county qualify a player for that county. If this rule is deliberately broken the offending county should be reported and punished. At the last meeting a breach of rule was made the subject of a protest, but this was not supported. This must not be taken as a precedent, however, by any county which may err in the future.

In a twenty-round boxing contest at Plymouth, ex-Petty-Officer Curran defeated Harry Smith, heavy-weight champion of South Africa, knocking his man out in five seconds with four blows.

THE CLOWNS OF DRURY LANE.

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW.

In the happy event of Mr. Arthur Collins being alive and active in the year 1917 the stage of Drury Lane Theatre should be the cone of a pleasant and most interesting bi-centenary celebration. Pantomime—"preserved in reason and in rhyme, the good old Christmas pantomime"—will then have survived the buffetings of outrageous fortune for a full two hundred years, says the *Daily Telegraph*.

It began its life in England in 1717, and a short and not merry career that promised to be. Disliked by many, suspected most, distrusted by the majority, the little stranger from Italy was given short shrift. The times were out of joint then—the times of the theatre. The drama was holding out threats of going into a decline; the fact that it had already gone to the dogs was boldly proclaimed; and even the great David Garrick himself was tempted to take a gloomy and despondingview. Many years were to elapse before Mr. Dion Boucicault, through the medium of Frederick Chatterton, Drury Lane's lessee, vowed Shakespeare spelt "ruin" and Lord Bryon "bankruptcy." But the spirit of pessimism was abroad two centuries since, and the famous actor-manager lamented the disposition of his patrons to "dote on mimicry and toys" as evidenced by the habit of the nobility to send their footman "three days before the time"—the inspired expedient of a box-office was unknown—"to crowd a new made pantomime." The fact that manager Rich, with his new-fangled introduction, was able to reap a fine harvest at Covent Garden, while Garrick and the Bard of Avon could not work the trick at Drury Lane, was held to be a very bad sign of the times.

DRURY LANE'S ANNUAL.

When the full history of the famous theatre comes to be written it will be found that through its eventful history pantomime has held the foremost place. Managements came and managements went—pantomime remained a faithful staple. We have to go back sixty-five years to find a London Christmas without a Drury Lane pantomime. The clouds were hanging darkly over the house at the period the theatre-goers of 1848 were obliged to forego their "annual," and put up with a circus in its stead. For clown and harlequin and their mercy partners had by then become permanent stereotyped favourites in the scheme of British amusement. Edmund Kean had gained everlasting fame as a tragedian, of the first water, but memories of Grimaldi were fresh and green. The merryman, son of the balletmaster nicknamed "Iron Legs," elevated the clown into a masterful and commanding personage. Joe had passed away only twenty years before the "darkest hour of Drury" yet his example sufficed to rise up a crowd of followers, not one of whom ever became his rival.

Successor to Grimaldi!" was a claim frequently put forward by indifferent performers. The best of his pupils must be accounted the famous Tom Matthews, who played clown at Drury Lane for over thirty years, and was said to have elevated "Hot Codlins" into a classic. Maybe a firmer generation possessed simpler tastes and less sophisticated musical ears than ourselves. No manager would dare to revive this amazing effusion to-day, and "Tippity witchit" is as extinct as the dodo. When Sadler Wells celebrated its centenary in 1865 the revival of Thomas Dibdin's pantomime, "Mother Goose, was superintended by Tom Matthews—the person who, in 1810, as a small lad, had performed the part of the cabin boy on the identical stage. Old Tom made his last appearance as clown at Drury Lane in the late fifties, although he afterwards played parts in the openings" his first effort as clown was made at the "Wells" in 1829. This record is a remarkable one, and it is not a little sad and surprising that no substantial memorial to so exceptional a man has been erected.

PANTOMIME FAMILIES.

The clowns of Drury have stood in peril during recent times. Whereas the harlequinade was formerly the "pantomime proper," modern fashions have tended to relegate it to a minor position, and often to obliterate it entirely. Sir Augustus Harris hit upon the idea of performing the harlequinade as the prologue instead of the epilogue to the evening's entertainment—an unpardonable paltering with the rights and liberties of every free British child. Fortunately the latent conservatism of the national character has pronounced in favour of "old times, old manners," and an actor, already long popular both as mime and comedian, will this season lend distinction to a harlequinade to be purveyed in full measure to the public. Mr. "Whimsical" Walker cannot claim to be a descendant of a long and brilliant pantomimic line. He is not an example of heredity. The Bolognas, the Stilts, the Bolenos, the Rewellas, the Matthews, the Flexmores, the Deulins, the Lauris, the Lupinos, the Almontes, and the Paynes are very familiar to students of the theatre. Probably to-day there would be an abundant training of pure pantomimists were the encouragement held out to them of a more assuring kind. Mr. Walker is no stranger to "the Lane" and he will, no doubt, remember the imposing galaxy of clowns which has preceded him. He will not be called upon, as Tom Matthews was to sing a duet "with a sheep's head," nor is he required to "blend the satirical feeling of Dean Swift with the evolving power of Gilray and Cruikshank," as Joe Grimaldi is said to have done. The modern clown is debarre from efforts at melody; and, if Mr. Walker should feel tempted to break a lance in the department which Miss Florence Smithson and Mr. Wilfrid Douthitt so effectively represent, he would surely repent his temerity.

At the same time he will sustain a tradition kept securely in the hands of men, and of men only. Female Hamlets, Romeos, and Shylocks make up quite a considerable list. A female clown is almost unspeakable. There was one instance, nearly sixty years ago. In the pantomime of "The Magic Mistletoe, or Harlequin Humbug," produced at the Strand in 1856, a Miss Cuthbert performed the part of "the man in motley." But the achievement was quite inglorious, for a handy youth, named Willie Edouin—our favourite of after years—was laid on to do the tumbling without which half a century back, clowning was considered an uncrowned glory. Nor will Mr. Walker be required to follow the example of Usher, the clown of the Cobourg—afterwards the Victoria—who by way of adventitious advertisement, drove eight geese, attached to a wheelbarrow, tandem fashion, from the theatre to the Obelisk in the Blackfriars-road, in 1819. Jesse, Garratt, Croueste, and Ricoli, clowns, did a similar thing from Cremorne Gardens in 1863, only the geese were allowed to swim their way down the Thames, and in this performance they were imitating a feat accomplished by Barry, the clown of Astley's, in 1844.

THE PASSING SHOW.

The clowns of Drury are a fast fading race. James Doughty, who was at the great house in 1849, under James Anderson, has passed away quite recently; Fred Evans and Harry Boleno for many years in happy partership, are gone; W. H. Harvey and Forrest are dim recollections, Harry Payne and the Lauris are mere shadows now; Signor Delavanti and "Little Tom Dot" are scarcely remembered. Will Simpson, a clown in the late Sir Augustus Harri's first attempt in 1879, and previously a harlequin at the theatre, is, however, still able to recount the ancient glories, and Mr. Paulo, another veteran pantomimist of Drury, is also in the land of the living. The rising of the curtain upon "The Sleeping Beauty" at Drury Lane on Boxing Night will provoke a reminder of one of the most brilliant pantomimists who ever lived. Exactly a hundred years will have elapsed since Tom Ellar, the great harlequin, made his London debut—it was at Covent Garden. But the pantomimist wooing the "kind friends in front" on Boxing Night 18-13, found his lines cast in difficult places, as his present-day successors are not called upon to fly from the back of the gallery to the extremity of the stage—a descent of more than 200ft.

Harlequins are often distinguished and clever men. Mr. Robert Patemani whose rugged acting force is as rigorous to-day as it ever was, achieved honours as "the man in spangles" more than half a century ago. And clowns have, aforetime, been impersonated by persons who in after life came prominently before the public in other capacities. The "Great" Vance—undoubtedly the most leonine of 'lion comiques"—made his first bow to a London audience as clown in the pantomime at the St. James's Theatre in the year 1859. Greatness—in the music-hall sense—gave no sign then.

PANTOMIMES AND REVUES.

While it is to be hoped posterity will never sing of the merryman, moping, mum, but pay due homage to a character beloved of the great-grandfathers, it cannot be denied that the modern impresario must cater for the tastes of a public liable to quaint fluctuations in its demands. There is no reason for depriving a pantomime of its revue character. A well-compounded Christmas play is the best of all possible revues, and although we have passed the time when strict official censure was kept on allusions to topics of national interest—this reached its height in 1872, when Mr. Gladstone, with his colleagues, Mr. Robert Lowe and that extraordinary First Commissioner of works, Mr. Acton Ayrton, had arrived at a high level of unpopularity—a pantomime must "hit folly as it flies," and show a reasonable apprehension of, and discreet consideration for the affairs of the workaday world outside the theatre. Mr. Arthur Collins, with his long experience, may be relied upon to invest his forthcoming "pageant pantomime" with the best features both of revue and of musical comedy.

It is well to remember that revues—which most people look upon as quite a late-day product—are, as regards England, nearly as old as the present Drury Lane Theatre itself. Planche, in his autobiography, tells us that on Dec. 12, 1825—eighty-eight years since—he made "the first attempt in this country to introduce that class of entertainment, so popular in Paris, called "revue." The piece was called "Success," and was produced at the Adelphi, with T. P. Cooke among the performers. Seasoned playgoers will be able to recall the revues brought out at the Haymarket. A notable specimen was that presented at Easter in 1863. All the events of the hour were burlesqued—from Fechter's red-headed Hamlet to the short skirts of Perea Nana, Allen Terry, meantime as Britannia (with a "property" lion), introducing a fine panorama showing the Eastern lands visited by the Prince of Wales. The restoration of the harlequinade a Dury Lane to its former importance will however, leave undisturbed the arrangement whereby the "principal boy" is vested in an actual man. This unaccustomed departure was successfully made last year. Mr. Collins cannot, nevertheless, claim the idea a novel, for in the Drury Lane pantomime of 1867 the late Mr. Joseph Irving, an admirable comedian and dancer, was a well-matured "pricipal boy," supporting the part of Jack, the Giant Killer, in violation of existing precedent. But there is comfort in the thought that the clown is to come fully into his kingdom, even if there be no Butler to commend "those pantomimes who vary action with the times." The author of "Hudibras" referred to the actors, not the entertainment, for if an ordinary player may be a "mime," why should not the clown and his colleagues be "pantomimes"? So the red fire will crackle gaily in the wings; the string of sausages duly extend its unbroken length across the ample stage; and clown, harlequin, pantaloon, and columbine—not forgetting their recruited congeners, the "swell" and the policeman—"meet again like parted streams, and mingle as of old."

A telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* states that the second detachment for headquarters at Hkamti Long left Myitkyina with Mr. Procter as civil officer, Captain Powell as military officer, 126 rifles, three native officers, Dr. Brooks, Civil Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

The extent of the ocean Christmas traffic is indicated by figures issued by the Cunard Company. Including the steamers that arrived at Liverpool on Dec. 20th, and the "Maure ania" at Fishguard, on Dec. 21st, there will have been landed from Cunard ships alone on two days 5,000 passengers. The "Alaunia" arrived on Dec. 20th on her maiden voyage from Boston and Portland with over 1,300 on board, the "Ivernia" from New York a little later with over 600, and the "Caronia" from New York in the evening with nearly 1,000.

HOW TO NEUTRALISE DANGEROUS STOMACH ACIDS.

Few people besides physicians realise the importance of keeping the food contents of the stomach free from acid fermentation. Healthy normal digestion cannot take place while the delicate lining of the stomach is being inflamed and distended by acid and wind—the results of fermenting food in the stomach. To secure perfect digestion, fermentation must be stopped or prevented, and the acid neutralised. For this purpose physicians usually recommend getting a little bisurated magnesia from the chemist and taking half a teaspoonful in a little hot or cold water immediately after eating. They recommend bisurated magnesia because it is pleasant to take, has no disagreeable after effects and instantly stops fermentation, neutralises the acid and makes the sour acid food bland, sweet and easily digested.

The regular use of bisurated magnesia—be sure you get the bisurated, as other kinds of magnesia are of little value—is an absolute guarantee of healthy, normal digestion, for it overcomes and prevents that acid condition which alone is the cause of trouble.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand that the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCE OF AULTY SHUFFLING.

The report that a player received thirteen clubs in one hand when participating in a game of auction bridge at Philadelphia aroused considerable interest among card players, says the *Standard*. Many expressed frank incredulity, although the fairness of the shuffle was well attested. Some, though not disputing the report of the incident, spoke of other amazing deals which had come under their notice.

Mr. Archibald Dunn, who has a great reputation in card-playing circles, told a representative of the paper of a remarkable experience he had recently while playing at bridge. "I called no trumps," said he "on the six best spades and the seven best clubs. I was doubled, and I found against me all the red cards and my partner in possession of all the remaining black.

"It is most amusing," was the comment of another well-known expert. As the suits are hearts diamonds, knaves and clubs, the usual thing is to have three of three suits, with four cards in the other. In the ordinary way the longest suit consists of four cards. When a player gets five he has a good hand, and probably declares trumps on it. If hearts were declared trumps five hearts would constitute an extremely good hand. Supposing one obtained six of one suit and he were the dealer, he would certainly either make that suit trumps or call no trumps if well supported. It may be safely said that it is the rarest thing to hold as many as six cards of one suit. And after considerable experience of bridge playing I have never seen more then seven turn up. It is possible that some where in Philadelphia a player has held thirteen clubs, but I doubt if the cards were properly shuffled. I have known of a case in which a player has held the four highest cards in three suits and has therefore gone 'no trumps,' apparently in absolute safety. Yet his opponent has, by good luck, led into his partner's strong suit, which has happened to be that of which the dealer only had one card. That has resulted in the dealer losing heavily, although holding an apparently impregnable hand.

"Talking of shuffling, patent card shufflers can be obtained. These shufflers, I am afraid, are regarded much as the guttapercha tee in golf—as "outre." Yet in some clubs they are used as automatic dealers."

Though auction bridge has had a run of several years in London and throughout England, there appears to be no diminution in its popularity.

ENGINE DRIVERS IN CHINA.

Judging from a letter to the *Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) from its Mukden correspondent, the lot of the Engine-driver in China is scarcely happy. He writes:—

Several minor accidents have happened lately on the Northern and other lines, which have been hushed up. Just think of the responsibility of a poor engine "driver." A being low, poor and despised; a man with a minimum of pay and a maximum of work. There is the noble Express rushing through the night, over bridges and through tunnels; itself valued at many thousands; its passengers counted by the hundreds, men women and helpless children; carrying huge amounts of treasure, mails and valuable cargo. Through storm, ice and snow it speeds. And all this practically in the hands of one man: the poor "driver," captain, engineer and look-out, in one. A man with a wage barely sufficient to keep him and his family in comfort. In England a driver of a locomotive is just one step above the ordinary day-labourer; in America this status is somewhat better and his pay higher; in Japan he is recognized as a responsible person; in China he is—what? Trained by a foreign mercenary to start and stop, what more does he know? Do these high officials, these women, these foreign travellers in a train de luxe fathom that their lives are absolutely in the hands of a Chinese ignoramus or a drunken Russian rustic? The gold-laced conductors, the educated flunckeys, the chefs and the postmasters on board a train, what are they? It is the "driver," the poor out-side man, storm-tossed, snow-bound, overworked, grimly watchful who is the soul of a train, the master of his ship on rails. And nobody gives him a thought until something happens!

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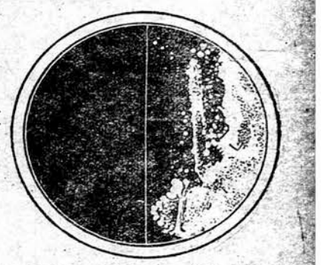
How to Protect Yourself Against Them.

"In times of epidemic diseases," writes Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., "nothing is worse for a man than a state of nervous apprehension. At the same time sufficient real cause for anxiety exists, and a proper amount of precaution is right."

Fortunately there is now a most simple and efficient precaution, which everybody ought to adopt, against all infectious diseases, the germs of which attack us through the mouth and throat. This precaution consists in the occasional use of Formamint Tablets—a palatable and harmless germicide, which is sucked in the mouth and has the unique property of destroying disease germs there and in the throat, thus protecting the user against infection through these channels. Formamint, by the way, is manufactured by the well-known firm of A. Wulfing & Co., proprietors of Sanatogen—a fact which will recommend it to the many admirers of that excellent tonic food.

The Cause of Infectious Diseases.

In order to understand the peculiar action of Formamint Tablets, it must be remembered that when germs get into the mouth and throat they thrive, just as seeds do in a fertile soil, and not only grow and develop under the favourable conditions there, but also multiply themselves very rapidly. At the same time, they produce certain poisons called "toxins," which get into the blood-stream and thus set up disease. Formamint Tablets, however, will destroy all germ growths in the mouth and throat before any ill-effects can be produced; and Formamint has thus gained a world-wide reputation as an effectual aid in the prevention of diphtheria, consumption of the lungs, influenza, scarlet fever, measles, and other diseases caused by germs in the mouth and throat.



How Formamint destroys typhoid germs. For explanation, read this article.

Moreover, later researches indicate that Formamint also has a strong preventive power against those scourges of tropical climates—cholera and dysentery. The extent to which Formamint will destroy the cholera bacilli has not yet been fully estimated, but as regards practical results the following letter speaks eloquently for itself:—

The Medical Officer in charge of the Turkish Hospitals under British auspices during the war, writes: "I would like you to know that, during the war in Turkey, when engaged with cholera cases, I invariably kept sucking Formamint Tablets and had no bad effects. I also made the nurses and other assistants suck Formamint. We all swore by them, and I am personally grateful to you."

It must, however, be clearly understood that Formamint is not claimed to be an absolute preventive of cholera, for this disease is often contracted through drinking contaminated water and from other causes which carry the bacilli direct into the intestine. On the other hand, whenever there is a risk of cholera germs getting into the mouth and throat and flourishing there—as frequently happens, for example, when the hands, having touched cholera-infected articles, come into contact with the mouth in eating, etc.—then there is every reason to suppose that the use of Formamint Tablets will afford a considerable amount of protection against the disease.

The same remarks apply to enteric fever in its various forms, and there is scientific proof that Formamint will destroy the germs of this disease when they have gained entrance into the mouth and throat. This is evidenced by the laboratory experiment illustrated here.

A round glass plate was first covered with a special medium on which the typhoid bacilli are known to develop luxuriantly. The right half was then painted with ordinary saliva, and the left half with saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. Afterwards both halves were inoculated in absolutely the same manner with typhoid bacilli. The result was that on the half treated with ordinary saliva an active growth of bacilli occured, while on the left half, which had been painted with Formamint saliva, there was no growth of bacilli whatever. This clearly shows that the person whose mouth and throat are protected by Formamint will be practically immune from typhoid bacilli in those regions.

A Practical Hint.

Considering how suddenly typhoid and cholera sweep over this country as destructive epidemics, the wise man who, without being in a state of nervous apprehension, realises that a "proper amount of precaution is right"—will make a point of always having a good supply of Formamint Tablets at hand, just as he keeps chlorodyne and quinine ready for emergencies.

Formamint can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, and if you would like to know more about it, the proprietors, A. Wulfing and Co., will be very pleased to send you a booklet on the subject. Their address is Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay; please mention this paper when you write to them.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Friday, 16th January, 1914.

THE INCOME TAX.

IN accepting the resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ramaiengar Venketranga in the Imperial Council to recommend the Government of India to consult the Local Governments as to the desirability of establishing advisoryboards to assist in the assessment of income tax, Sir William Meyer did not surrender any principle. Whether as a result of the resolution advisory boards will be established is another matter; indeed, Sir William Meyer's speech in reply to the mover of the resolution appears to have been discouraging. The Finance Member pointed out the impossibility of one board dealing with the problems of a whole district, and his arguments will, we think, be regarded as reasonable. At the same time it is to be feared that the administration of income tax offices, the present methods of collection employed in various places, and the frequent summary assessment of small bus nesses, leave a great deal to be desired, and call for reform Nevertheless the officials have a difficult task to carry out, and the Finance Member set out some of the problems which confront the collectors. Unfortunately, it is the fact that if some people are mulcted in heavier taxes than are actually just, there is a class of trader who regards it as perfectly legitimate to evade the whole or part of his dues, and we agree entirely with Sir William Meyer that there must be considered "one's duty to the general body of tax-payers, for every unduly lenient assessment and fraudulent concealment of income means so much loss to the public revenue, and therefore so much additional burden on the country as a whole." It must not be forgotten, of course, that a large number of people hold the view that this impost is "iniquitous" and that it bears more hardly on the people than any other tax. Much the same thing is said of direct taxation in all countries; but here again, we think, the Finance Member fairly met the critics. "Philosophers and statesmen," he said, "agree that the principle by which people contribute to the State in direct proportion to their incomes is one of the soundest of all economic maxims; but we are at present very far from the ideal of civic duty which was looked forward to by the late Mr. Auberon Herbert, under which the individual would contribute to the necessities of the commonwealth voluntarily and fairly in proportion to his abilities." The voluntary idea it may be feared will never be reached. Public opinion may be strong or weak according to circumstances; that it will ever rise above making the barest payment of legally imposed dues is improbable, and if the public could be induced to adopt the lower ideal and cease to attempt to evade the law it would probably be found that many of the complaints made of the high-handedness of collectors and of summary assessments would disappear. There is another point of view which more often than not is lost sight of. The tax does not bear very hardly on the poor. It is true, of course, that in India the minimum salary on which the impost is levied is lower than in England; but this difference has been partly amended, and it is not improbable that whenever the opportunity presents itself the minimum will again be raised. But even as things are, incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 a year are not taxed, so that those who may be described as the very poor are scarcely affected. There is, undoubtedly, a case for reform both in the assessment and the incidence of the tax, but it should not be overlooked that the question is one of the most complicated with which Government have to deal, that conditions in England and India differ, and, what is more important still, that Government can do little so long as it has to contend with fraudulent tendencies on the part of persons whose incomes are of a fluctuating character.

THE CULTIVATOR AND COTTON.

WE publish in another column a highly interesting statement, by a business man who was closely connected with the Bombay Cotton Syndicate, in which he details the reasons why the Syndicate ceased its operations. The object of the Syndicate was to co-operate with the Agricultural Department in improving the staple of cotton. The Department were to distribute superior seed and to exercise supervision over the cultivation of the plant, the Syndicate on its part undertaking to purchase the cotton produced at five per cent. above the market rate. But, according to our informant, the project proved a failure owing to a keen desire on the part of the cultivator to obtain excessive prices for his produce. The ryot, it is affirmed, kept his cotton until the price rose to an exceptional level, and then called upon the Syndicate to purchase it at five per cent. above the current rate. In consequence of this practice, the Syndicate's operations came to an end, as it was impossible for it to carry them on under the conditions described. It is gratifying at all events to learn, that the co-operative credit movement has, by providing the cultivator with financial accommodation, enabled him to hold his produce until reasonable prices can be secured, instead of selling it to the first-comer at the best rate the purchaser is willing to pay. On the other hand, the ryot will find that he is pursuing a foolish and short sighted policy in mixing the good seed supplied to him by the Government with seed of inferior quality. This is one of the difficulties which the Agricultural Departments in other Provinces encounter, and undoubtedly great injury has been done to the reputation of various kinds of Indian produce in foreign markets by the practice described.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

IT is significant that the general population in South Africa is co-operating loyally with the Government in maintaining order and also that resentment against the strikers appears to be universal. The tendency on the part of the community to revolt against the demands of labour is seen in far distant parts of the world. Not long ago during a strike in New Zealand amateur firemen, including a number of professional men, came forward and enabled a steamer to sail for an Australian port, and more recently in Leeds men of all classes undertook to carry on the public services, including the sweeping of the streets, which had been abandoned by the men on strike. This tendency is on which labour leaders will do well to ponder; indeed the more clear-sighted of them cannot fail to appreciate its significance. So far as South Africa is concerned, the great force which the authorities have marshalled indicates the view of the strike which is taken in responsible quarters. The discoveries of dynamite on the railways prove the necessity for patrolling a wide tract of territory, and the barricading of the Trades Hall at Johannesburg by armed strikers, who threaten to resist until death, shows the spirit of reckless folly by which a section, at all events, of the men are animated. The police are acting wisely in declining to storm the Hall and thus bring about an unnecessary sacrifice of human life A telegram from Johannesburg yesterday stated that the Government obviously had a grip of the situation. It is to be hoped that this is the case, and that any attempts at outrage will be firmly suppressed.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delta" with the homeward mails of the 10th instant arrived at 12-30 a.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 9th instant passed Suez at 2 a.m., yesterday.

Notes of the Day.

The Aga Khan's article in the *Edinburgh Review* does not add much to our knowledge of the political situation in this country. We imagine that no level—headed European in India, who has cognizance of public affairs, is "perturbed" by the appearance of the new type of Indian Moslem; the perturbation more probably exists among thinking Mussalmans of what is now known as "the old school."

Count Ito, whose death is announced, at the age of 70, played a notable part in Japanese naval history. Count Yako, as he was otherwise known, held the office of High Military Councillor. For his services in the Russo-Japanese War, he was created Viscount and invested with the First Order of the Rising Sun, and the Second Order of the Golden Kite. During his earlier career plenty of fighting fell to his lot, and the experience served him well in the famous struggle which placed Japan among the Great Powers. In 1894 he fought in the battle of Yalu with all the combined squadrons under command. Four years later he was made Admiral.

The Canadian Government has taken an important step in regard to the oil supply for the Navy. New regulations are being framed governing the lease of oil lands owned by the State, which will contain a provision whereby in the event of war the Admiralty will have the control of the wells. Since oil fuel was adopted in the British Navy, the Admiralty has made a survey of the oil-producing areas within the Empire to ascertain the extent of the supply of oil. The proposed Canadian regulations indicate that the policy of the Dominion Government is to throw open for the use of the Admiralty all the Canadian oil supplies in the event of a war involving naval operations on an extensive scale.

The statement which has been issued from the Middlesex Hospital discounting the assertions recently made by Dr. Barlow as to the success of radium in the treatment of cancer in that institution will be read with regret. According to the *Times*, Dr. Barlow, who showed that for the past year there had been a striking decrease in the number of deaths from the disease, referred to cases of women patients only; but it appears that in the total number of cases the decrease has hardly been appreciable and the results from radium are declared not to justify any statement as to there having been a cure, although they have been sometimes striking. It was in 1901 that the action of radium on human tissues was discovered, and since then much valuable knowledge of its wonderful properties has been revealed. There will be universal disappointment, however, at the announcement that the cure for cancer has not yet been discovered.

A German writer has just brought out a new book, entitled "The Country without Music." That unhappy country is England The author finds that the "insipidity" and "colourlessness" of English culture and society are due to the fact that England is utterly lacking in music as the "tie between nature and men, the banisher of pain and disappointment, and the expression of our joy and sorrow." Again: "No Englishman approaches music with feelings and soul." Not content with saying that England is a country without music, the writer launches out into other criticisms. Apparently the race "which bred the world's greatest dramatist possesses the most wretched stage." After disposing of our dramatic pretensions, our Teutonic critic takes a parting shot at English cooking, which is "entirely indigestible and heavy or irresistibly sweet stuff." The writer might also have pointed out that we possess an army which is so lost to all sense of its own honour that it fails to hunt down with sabre and bayonet non-military persons who may be suspected of indulging in secret laughter at the expense of martinet colonels or prigish subalterns.

Our Indian contemporary, the *Bombay Chronicle*, is so incensed by our remarks on the Press Act that it makes a violent attack upon papers under European editorship, which, it says, "have little to fear from the Press laws in this country and are allowed a license which is often abused by such violence and vulgarity of language as to constitute a grave social danger." This preposterous assertion has often been made in the Bengali Press, but hitherto, happily, it has not been heard on this side of India. The theory that the Anglo-Indian newspapers persistently insult the people of India has been sedulously fostered by journals which themselves are guilty of the most violent attacks on Europeans who incur their displeasure. A Bengali journal suggested some time ago that a certain English journalist should be flogged through all the markets of Bengal, and another warned an editor, who had legitimately criticised the actions of a public man, that he had better be careful owing to the resentment of the Bengali students at criticisms of their leaders. This was at a time when the student population of Calcutta was in a state of political ferment, and we may add that both incidents occurred subsequent to the passing of the Press Act. Yet we are told that the Nationalist Press is muzzled by this despotic measure.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PAROXYSMS OF TALK.

Some accepted notions about the East must be revised and modified. The East is silent, it is said; the East is unchanging. One has only to look at some of the big Indian cities and at literate Indians to satisfy oneself that these propositions are not universally true. The Land of Regrets is also the Land of Contrasts. Bombay, for example, is something vastly different from the districts. The city is fast being fashioned on the model of the West, and Calcutta has started with its Improvement Trust on the same errand, with the advantage of profiting, if it chooses, by the experience of Bombay. Then, in violent contrast with the general air of stillness in the East, there is quite a paroxysm of talk at Christmas every year, invading the peace of the season and reverberating for a while through the land. For all the flow and volume of talk by about a score of Congresses and Conferences, deliberating and discoursing in various parts of India during the chosen week at the end of the year, the uninformed millions feel never so much as a quiver. They are passive and somnolent, contented and patient, suffering meekly and quietly the trials of the flesh brought by visitations like plague and famine. The noise and stir from numerous platforms seething with a wide variety of discontents and aspirations, political and social, moral and religious, educational and industrial, are confusing and bewildering. He would be a bold man, who would say that all these activities are simply running to waste. The making of discourses, provided their general tenour is wholesome and helpful, and the listening to them done by a few thousand Indians, cannot be all futile and fruitless.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

The favourite gibe against the Indian is that he is voluminous of speech but very sparing of deeds. We cannot say that this charge is entirely undeserved. Some pessimists amongst my own countrymen, when they behold a wide disparity between the aim and the performance, the word and the deed, feel discontented with our colossal colloquies, and swayed by a reactionary impulse, they inveigh against all congresses and conferences as futile and ineffectual. It was in this spirit that Sir Dinshaw Davar, addressing a Parsi school gathering at Lonavla, indulged in an outburst against the *penchant* of the Parsis for talk. It is not confined to the Parsis,—the Hindus, I should think, are greater offenders,—and of all Indian races, this little community, whatever its other weaknesses, is practical and energetic. Sir Dinshaw is weary, nevertheless, of the societies and conferences which have taken upon themselves the reform and advancement of the Parsis. Although I am not without sympathy with the spirit which has moved him to deliver his lecture, "I cannot share his uncompromising attitude. Words must be the precursors of deeds. The truth of ideas and theories must be demonstrated before they can be acted upon, and to this end, the enlightened members of a race must educate the multitude, and inculcate their teaching in them. This is no easy process. It is often very slow. It would not do to say that because the fruit is not presently visible, therefore, it was a waste of labour to sow the seed.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The question is propounded annually, whether the Congress has not had its day, and whether it serves a useful purpose any longer. There is positive opinion on one side that with the reform of the Legislative Councils on a more popular basis, and with the rights and privileges enjoyed by the members under the revised constitution, they offer ample and adequate means for voicing the wishes and sentiments of the people of India. This is not the Indian point of view. We do not think that the Congress, like the used-up veteran, lags superfluous on the stage. There is an essential difference in the constitution of the Congress and the Councils, and their object and functions are not alike. The Congress is purely a popular organisation; the Councils are part of the machinery of the State. In the Legislative Assemblies the members are restricted by rules and regulations necessary for the conduct of their business. The Congress is in one sense an irresponsible body, it is not hampered by any such rules. It may roam at will over as wide a field as it may choose to take within its purview. The presidential harangues are ambitious in their survey of the situation from China to Peru. It draws together all nationalities from all points of the compass in India to its extensive platform, where patriots and orators, who might otherwise have been strangers to one another, have a chance of acquaintance and intercourse. The task it has set before itself is to unify and consolidate the multitudinous peoples of India, to reconcile divergent interests, if that were possible, and to see that the ambitions and aspirations of the *literati* crystalise into shape and substance. It has also in view a propoganda for the spread of its doctrines among the masses. It has not touched them yet. It will be very long before this object is accomplished. The Congress, as will thus be seen, has a mission of its own, and functions of its own, which do not cease to exist, because of the enlarged Councils.

SELF-GOVERNMENT—A DREAM.

The Congress has been persevering in its ideal of self-government, and it has been encouraged in its dream by the support of the Moslem League. It is questionable whether it is not much too premature to formulate this ideal and whether it is desirable, in the interests of peace and order, to unsettle the minds of fiery "Nationalists" by dangling before them a vision, which, should it ever be fulfilled, will be realised in some remote future, which is not even dimly visible at present. If autonomy is to be the destiny of India, it will work itself out under the silent process of evolution. The day will not be hastened by prayers and wishes. If we examine the course of English history, we notice that the freedom of the nation went on broadening from precedent to precedent, and the necessity for change was enforced by the circumstances as they arose from time to time, as the result of the growth and development of the people. As a practical nation, with a vein of conservatism still running in it, in spite of the rise everywhere of the democratic spirit, the English never troubled themselves with visions of the British Constitution, as it should shape itself in some distant future. Rather than beguile themselves with vain speculations they did the work they found ready to their hand, letting the future take care of itself. We, in India, might as well wait for self-government, should it ever come, in the ordered and natural sequence of events.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

It looks as if we are in a hurry to bid good-bye to the rule which, as has been gratefully admitted, has provided us with means of qualifying ourselves for advanced citizenship. It must also be remembered that England is not so altruistic in her mission as to be oblivious of her own interests in India. It is conceivable that she may not consent to an act of self-abnegation, the moment it is willed by the popular delegates, in Congress assembled, that she will leave us to our own devices. We declare, no doubt, that we wish to continue as an integral part of the British Empire, like the British Colonies, but this must mean that we want, like these Colonies, to be absolute masters in our own dominion. We further take it for granted that we shall be suffered to remain under the aegis of Great Britain, and that we shall be given her powerful protection on our own terms. When we take over the government of India, when we exercise absolute control of our income and expenditure, will the country be still prized by England as "the brightest jewel of the British Crown?" When the foreign pilot is dropped for good and all, and the ship of the State is placed in charge of a heterogeneous crew, that must take it through troubled waters beset by rocks and shoals, shall we then feel as secure as under the tutelage of England? Foreign rule, in itself, has its own disadvantages, and British rule is not perfect, nor quite unselfish. But as practical men we have to balance our losses against our gains, and our gains are vastly, immeasurably, greater than our losses.

TEST OF BROTHERHOOD.

The patriot may ask, "Why do you describe the crew as heterogeneous?" Are we not going to be a nation, one and indivisible? Sentiments of brotherhood are freely expressed, no doubt, from public platforms. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, presiding at the last session of the Moslem League, said that Hindus and Moslems were like brothers and that they must unite for the welfare of the Motherland. Sentiments of fraternity do not stand the test in actual practice, at present, at all events. One need not go further than the proceedings of the Moslem League in search of an illustration. With all its professions of brotherhood, the League passed a resolution recommending the extension of the communal principle of representation for Moslems to municipalities and local boards. An attempt was made to dissuade the supporters of this resolution from pressing it. They were reminded that the Congress, in deference to Moslem feelings, had omitted this year its customary resolution condemning the principle of special Moslem representation in the Legislative Councils. Even this *argumentum ad hominem* did not prevail. H. H. The Aga Khan intervened in vain. The majority was determined and obdurate, and the resolution was carried.

DION.

MR. G. CARMICHAEL.

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who has recently been seriously ill, is said to be making good progress.

THE ENGLISH POLICEMAN'S EXTRA PAY.

No one, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will grudge dear old "Bobby" his extra half-crown a week, earned by long service and good conduct. It is the highest certificate both to the Force and to the public of London that there is no more popular person than the policeman except among those with whom he is paid to be unpopular. So the man who objects to the increase of pay now given runs the risk of coming under suspicion of belonging to the criminal classes. Of course, the excellent pay and the prospect of a pension make the Metropolitan Police Force a very attractive service. So it ought to be. For only the best men, morally and physically, can be entrusted with such powers. Some objection is taken to the competition of pensioners in the prime of life for employment, but we do not think there is any real grievance. There are many positions for which ex-policemen are required because they *are* ex-policemen, not because they are cheap. And two of the most successful small-holders we have ever known had served in the Force.

TELEGRAPHY PIONEER DEAD.

Mr John Wyer Wilkins, a pioneer of electric telegraphy, has died at Kingston-on-Thames, at the age of 86. He became connected with telegraphy while still a boy, and at the age of 21, had entire charge of the line from Rugby to London, which was put up in 1846 to connect the metropolis with the rest of England. When aged 19, Mr. Wilkins made experiments, and obtained signals between lengths of elevated wires about 120ft. apart, which led him to draw attention to a principle upon which telegraphic communication may be obtained between England and France without wires. Mr. Wilkins was the inventor of a delicate form of detector of galvanometer in connection with his wireless apparatus. He was a frequent contributor to the technical Press.

STRANGE STRIKE SCENES.

PUBLIC HALL HELD IN FORCE.

GAUNT DEFENDERS LIVE ON FRUIT.

CLOSE POLICE CORDON.

SIGNALMAN SENTENCED FOR STOPPING TRAIN.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.

Dynamite continues to be found on the railways. A patrol of the Imperial Light Horse discovered a quantity this morning at Booysens on the Reef line.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 14.

The regulations of martial law are very rigorous and comprehensive. They forbid, *inter alia*, the publication of false alarming news.

The tension at Johannesburg is increasing. The police, to-day, attempted a raid on the Trades Hall to arrest Bain, the Secretary of the Trades Federation.

Strikers barricaded the Hall and prevented the police from entering. A scuffle ensued, in which a shot was fired—it was not certain from where. The police cleared the whole area around the Trades Hall.

REMARKABLE LIGHTS.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15.

The police, yesterday, were swarming everywhere, directing traffic on point duty with rifles or revolvers in hand, while armed patrols paraded all thoroughfares to prevent the formation of crowds. All entrances to the city were blocked, and none was allowed to enter or leave without permit and scrutiny. Everybody was required to be indoors between eight in the evening and five in the morning.

THE STRIKERS' CITADEL.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the Trades Hall by Reuter's correspondent, who crawled on to the roof, having passed the strikers' pickets with a strike permit. Windows and doors were barricaded with boxes filled with bricks, places being left for rifle firing. Other boxes, filled with ammunition, were lying about. The defenders were living chiefly on fruit, quantities of which were brought in days ago, also some bread days old. Many of the defenders were dressed only in shirt, trousers and boots, and looked unwashed, gaunt and haggard. They were heard to say that the Hall would not be taken till the ammunition was exhausted and not a bar of iron or a stick was left for them to wield.

A detective caught by the pickets as he was approaching the Hall was struck in the face and had to flee for his life.

A RETRENCHMENT MAYOR.

At Pietermaritzburg the Mayor refused to form a Committee of Public Safety, whereupon Colonel Clarke, Control Officer, threatened to report him to the Government and himself nominate a Committee including the Mayor. The latter then yielded.

Martial law is being severely enforced in the Orange Free State, and a Press censorship has been established.

Strikers are prohibited from leaving their homes.

THE POLICE STONED.

LATER.

The mob, yesterday morning, stoned the police who dispersed them with a bayonet charge, wounding two. Seventeen were arrested.

A close cordon of police has been drawn round the Trades Hall. Between two and three hundred men are inside. Light and water have been cut off. The police will not attempt to raid the Hall, considering that the inmates are as good as in jail and can be arrested at leisure.

The situation at midnight was quiet. The Government, obviously, has a strong grip of the situation.

A court-martial at Durban has sentenced a signalman to twelve months' hard labour for stopping a train, the fireman of which was maltreated by strikers.

MARTIAL LAW IN ORANGIA.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Jan. 15.

Martial law in the Orange Free State Province is particularly severe, and there is a strict Press censorship. The Control-Officer has prohibited strikers from leaving their homes and displaying red flags, and has forbidden any assistance of strikers directly or indirectly, either in money or goods. Their leaders have been arrested.

OFFER OF SURRENDER.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15.

The underground workers of six goldmines struck this morning, as did also the men in the workshops, but the batteries are still crushing.

Bain offered to surrender the Trades Hall but asked for an interview with General Botha. The Government replied that the Control-Officer would arrest everybody within the Hall, using most drastic measures if necessary, unless the occupants surrendered peaceably.

An increasing number of locomotives is working, enabling a corresponding increase in train service.—Reuter.

ADVERTISING THE ARMY.

NEWSPAPER SCHEME COMMENCES.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The War Office scheme of advertising the advantages of the Army in the daily newspapers started to-day. The advertisement occupies a whole page and has big head-lines, pointing out the opportunities for sports and games and seeing the world.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL DEAD.

TOKIO, Jan. 14.

The death is announced of the Admiral of the Fleet, Count Ito.—Reuter.

A BURNING HAIL.

RECORD CASUALTIES IN JAPAN.

FIFTEEN FEET OF ASHES IN KAGOSHIMA.

NAGASAKI, Jan. 14.

Warships in wireless messages say the casualties in the recent earthquake are probably the heaviest ever known. No one was saved in three villages. The rescuers worked most heroically in spite of the hail of burning rocks.

The earthquakes have now subsided though rumblings continue. A typhoon is blowing. There are fifteen feet of ashes in Kagoshima. Many persons were drowned while trying to swim to a place of safety. Others were suffocated by poisonous gases.

FUGITIVES SWARM LIKE FLIES.

TOKIO, Jan. 15.

Eruptions and earthquakes have resumed as badly as ever with the advent of another tidal wave on the west side. The volcano on Sakurashima is vomiting fire on all sides.

More railways, houses and roads have been destroyed, and over 70,000 persons are missing. The first refugee, who arrived in Tokio, told of terrible happenings, culminating in a terrific eruption of the volcano. The rain of fire from the sky was exceedingly magnificent, but the horrifying thunderous noises were more awe-inspiring than the bombardment of Port Arthur.

Fugitives from Kagoshima clung to the gunwales of boats and swarmed outside the trains like flies.

The total death-roll will never be known.—Reuter.

MOSLEM OUTLOOK.

ARTICLE BY THE AGA KHAN.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

An article by the Aga Khan on the Indian Moslem outlook is given the place of honour in the *Edinburgh Review*, to be published to-morrow.

The article says that for upwards of two years they, in common with their co-religionists elsewhere, have undergone most painful experiences, chiefly on account of international events. The resulting restlessness among them has led to much searching of heart among their best friends while, in some quarters, exaggerated ideas have been entertained regarding the effect of events upon their hitherto hearty loyalty to the British Crown.

The Aga Khan gives an instance of an article by a correspondent "in India" in *The Times* of October 7th, and dissects his "lurid caricatures of the Moslem attitude." He denies that there has been any Pan-Islamic agitation in the political sense.

Hindus, continues the Aga Khan, have no sentimental interests outside India, apart from those provided by the emigration of their co-religionists; but all sections of the Moslem world were moved by deep sentiment, originally called into being by a summons to Islamic Brotherhood, welded through centuries into a lasting bond of common faith, literature and outlook on history.

After urging that Great Britain, in her own interests, should be the friend and supporter of the Porte—since the partition of her Asiatic provinces must be disadvantageous to Great Britain in any conceivable scheme of distribution—the article says Moslems were reassured to know that such considerations were duly recognised by the just and wise statesman who is now Viceroy, whose remarks on Persia on September 17th were also gratifying to them.

THE NEW TYPE OF MOSLEM.

Critics have also been perturbed by the appearance of a new type of Indian Moslem, who, apart from Islamic religion and sentiment, has gone through exactly the same education and training as the young Hindu of the same social class. Men brought up under this new system are coming to the front. They have influenced an increasing approximation of political views and sentiments among educated men of the different communities. This unity and measure of growth of Indian nationhood is part of the wise statesmanship of British and Indians, to seek, not so much to satisfy Mussulmans as Mussulmans, or Hindus as Hindus, but to win the hearty co-operation of all moderate, loyal and reasonable opinion wherever it exists, thus forming a most effective instrument in the discomfiture and importance of the small but active Indian element permanently hostile to the Government of India.

Moslems, while co-operating with Hindus on a vast number of public questions, have their special needs and outlook; but the crisis in the affairs of the League has confirmed the Aga Khan's conviction that the time has come to realise that the future depends not upon particular leaders but upon the people themselves.

THE LONDON LEAGUE.

The Aga Khan emphasises the importance of reconstruction of the London League on the basis achieved since the article was written.

After surveying the directions in which legitimate discontent should be alleviated, such as the treatment of Indians in the self-governing Dominions, the promotion of economic development and the giving of due weight in local as well as in larger issues to public opinion. The Aga Khan says he looks to the future with hope and confidence, because he is convinced that British statesmanship will continue to respond to the growth of national consciousness in India, thus bringing an awakened people into closer sympathy and co-operation with the aims and ideals of the enlightened rule that has revolutionised the conditions and ideals of Indian life in living memory.—Reuter.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

PAYMENT OF DEBT COUPONS WILL BE DEFERRED.

MEXICO, JAN. 14.

The Government announces that it will not pay the next coupons of the internal and external debt.—Reuter.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.

PROGRESS OF POWERS COMMUNICATIONS.

STRONG ATTITUDE OF PRINCE OF WEID.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Reuter learns that the reply of the Triple Alliance to Sir Edward Grey's Note regarding the Aegean Islands was delivered yesterday. The Triple Alliance generally accepts all the British proposals including the reservations safeguarding the liberties of minorities, whether Greek or Moslem.

LATER.

The general effect of the reply of the Triple Alliance to Sir Edward Grey's Note is to consent to the Greek annexation of Chios, Lemnos, and Samothrace, while Imbros and Tenedos remain Turkish. The replies, although practically identical, were presented separately with the purpose of emphasising the fact that the Powers concerned recognise that the ultimate solution of the difficulties rests with Europe, not with one or the other group of Powers.

ALBANIAN SETTLEMENT REMOTE.

The settlement of the Albanian question seems to be remote. The Prince of Weid refuses to act until a loan of three millions sterling is raised under a European guarantee. Meanwhile the government of the country remains in a tolerably chaotic state.—Reuter.

A WIRELESS APPEAL.

A ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S SHIP IN DANGER.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.

The Royal Mail steamer "Cobequid," from Bermuda, struck the Grand Manan, and sent a wireless appeal for help. Government steamers are searching for her. She carries eleven passengers and ninety crew. Her cargo is sugar.

(ST. JOHN, N. BRUNSWICK), Jan. 14

The "Royal George" here has just picked up a distress call from the "Cobequid" showing that she is still afloat, though, hitherto, all efforts to ascertain her position have failed.

The "Cobequid" was formerly the Union Castle liner "Goth."

YARMOUTH (NOVA SCOTIA), Jan. 15.

The "Cobequid" was located on Trinity Ledges when the fog lifted. Three steamers, which were standing by, rescued all on board—Reuter.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

POSITION OF MAHMUD MUKHTAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 15.

General Liman von Sanders having been raised to the rank of general of cavalry in the German Army, his appointment as Turkish Field-Marshal has been submitted to the Sultan.

The newspapers announce that Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, who was reported to have been recalled, will remain as Ambassador in Berlin. This is not improbable, Germany having made friendly representation in his favour.—Reuter.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Jan. 14.

The Government has received information that the brigand who was principally concerned in the incident in which Captain Eckford lost his life, has been killed near Dehbid, north-east of Shiraz. Confirmation from other sources is awaited.

The Gendarmerie force at Kerman, which is under three Swedish officers, is stated to amount to four hundred. Recruiting is proceeding satisfactorily. —Reuter.

THE NEWBURMA SYNOD.

WOMEN TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 15.

At the second meeting of the Rangoon Diocesan Conference, with the Bishop of Rangoon presiding, the second reading of the Bill entitled "The Synod Constitution Bill for the formation of a Synod for the Diocese of Rangoon," was carried unanimously. Two questions were discussed later, the first as to the status of the electorate and the second whether women were eligible as members of the Synod. It was decided to limit the electorate to communicants of the Church of India and Burma in communion with the Church of England and to allow women as members of the Synod.

BANK MANAGER'S ALLEGED OFFENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

A case is being heard to-day in the City Magistrate's Court, Karachi, before Mr. P. F. E. Cumming, in which Mr. Pitambardas Valabdas, late manager of the Sind Bank, Karachi branch, is charged by Mr. Tahilram, managing director of the Sind Bank with breach of trust in connection with the bank's money during his period of managership.

THE VICEROY AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE COMMISSION A CONCESSION.

RISKS OF THE INDIAN ATTITUDE.

Replying to an address which was presented to him yesterday at Lucknow by the Taluqdars of Oudh the Viceroy made a brief allusion to the situation in South Africa. He said:—

"I and my Government have done and are doing our best to procure some alleviation of the conditions of which our Indian fellow subjects in South Africa, not unjustly, in our opinion, complain and in furtherance of that end we have sent one of our ablest officers to represent us before the Commission that has been appointed by the Union Government. We may regret that the interests of the Indians have not been directly represented on that Commission, but we must recognise that its creation was a very great concession, and if its usefulness is wrecked and all our efforts are frustrated by the Indians in South Africa refusing to have anything to do with it, I shall sadly feel that they are throwing away a great chance which may never come to them again. The next few days should decide the matter and we can only hope that wiser counsels may prevail. In the meantime it is a source of satisfaction to me to see that the Indian leaders have resolved not to increase the present difficulties of the Government of South Africa and I trust that they will maintain this attitude."

A SECOND VISIT.

Referring to general matters the remainder of His Excellency's speech was as follows:—

"This is the second occasion on which I have had the pleasure of enjoying your generous hospitality, but as you reminded me when I came here two years ago, Lady Hardinge was unavoidably prevented from accompanying me and it adds greatly to my enjoyment of this visit that she should be at my side to see your famous capital and to make acquaintance with yourselves, and I speak for her no less than for myself when I tender to you our warm thanks for the very friendly welcome you have extended to us.

"You have given once more expression to the universal horror, with which India received the news of the outrage at Delhi a little more than a year ago, and we thank you very warmly for your sympathy and congratulations on our escape. The substantial token of thanksgiving which you propose to offer and for which Lady Hardinge and I both thank you very cordially shall be added to the large amounts contributed for the same purpose from all over India, which have placed Lady Hardinge in the happy position of being able to assist so many deserving institutions, and in especial to brighten, for at least one day in every year, the dreary lot of the children in hospitals.

INDIA'S PROGRESS.

"Material and Moral Progress to which you have referred in connection with the people of this country is the title of an annual publication relating to India and I have somewhere seen it criticised on the ground that a perusal of its pages, while throwing ample light upon the progress of India in material prosperity, leaves the reader in the dark as to the steps which have marked her progress in the path of morality. I have no intention of entering into a discussion of so controversial a subject, but in this we can all agree that no progress on the one hand towards enlightenment or a higher ideal of life or on the other hand towards greater prosperity, is possible without education, and I therefore gratefully welcome your appreciation of the spirit which has animated the policy of my Government and especially of its attitude towards the question of education. We have spent money freely on its furtherance and it is now our business to see that it is so spent that our young men may grow up to be honest and God-fearing citizens, equipped with qualifications that shall fit them for useful and honourable careers.

FAMINE IN AGRA.

"I am grieved to learn that famine conditions are likely to prevail in several large areas in the Province of Agra. In parts of Oudh there will be shortage, but I trust no grave or widespread distress, and we can rely now, as in the past, upon the well known generosity of the great landlords of Oudh to help their peasantry through this time of trial. Government for their part will not be remiss in its measures of relief. A peculiar feature of this season is the terrible scarcity of fodder. Fodder is pouring into the afflicted tracts from outside, and Government is selling enormous quantities at a heavy loss to the public exchequer, but it will hardly be possible to meet the whole demand and it is in the loss of their agricultural stock that the people will be most severely hit. Irrigation will of course play its part but, your wells are drying up and you have no canal system in Oudh. You have made reference to the construction of the Sarda Canal and I understand that a scheme has been prepared for harnessing that great river, whose waters now run to waste and carrying them to the Punjab. This has roused you as you say to rectify the mistake you made in the past, deprecating schemes for canal irrigation. I can naturally make no pronouncement on the subject, but I shall not forget the wishes and sentiments to which you have given expression and they shall have the fullest weight when the quest on of utilising the waters of the Sarda for canal irrigation comes up for my consideration.

WORTHIES OF THE PROVINCE.

His Excellency referred to several distinguished servants, who had been connected with the province.

In the high office of Lieut.-Governor of these Provinces you have in Sir James Meston, who as Financial Secretary to the Government of India was one of my most trusted advisers, a man known all over India for his judgment, capacity and devotion to duty, in whose hands the governance of these provinces is safe, and upon whose solicitude for your interests you can rely. It is a source of much satisfaction to me to hear from your own lips an expression of your appreciation of his appointment as your Lieut.-Governor.

MUNICIPAL STRIFE.

PRESIDENT DISSOLVES MEETING.

CONTRETEMPS AT A SIND COUNCIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HYDERABAD (SIND), Jan. 15.

There was a scene at yesterday's meeting of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality. It occured on the question of relieving the present auditor and appointing the present accountant, who has acted in that capacity several times before, to that post.

The proposition to that effect was being discussed when suddenly the present auditor withdrew his application for retirement under the advice of the other side. Upon this, the President Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, who was opposed to the motion, ruled that the motion was dropped with the withdrawing of the application and thereby stifled discussion. To this several members, including the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Hussein, Vice-President of the Municipality, are stated to have strongly protested on the ground that a servant should not be allowed to trifle with the dignity of the meeting.

Thereupon the President, it is stated, summarily dissolved the meeting and withdrew from it. Some members of his party followed him, but the rest, numbering ten, including the Vice-President, remained and recorded a protest against the conduct of the President.

It is a matter of much discussion whether the President will resume his seat at the Corporation or resign, as the aforesaid protest is virtually a censure against his conduct.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

12 PRISONERS PLEAD GUILTY: 14 CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The Barisal conspiracy case came to an abrupt end to-day. Out of the twenty-six accused, twelve pleaded guilty to the charge under section 121 (a) and the Crown withdrew the case against the remaining fourteen.

The judge discharged the fourteen and will pass orders on the twelve on Jan. 22.

EDWARD MEMORIAL AT BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Jan. 15.

At a meeting of subscribers to the King Edward Memorial Fund, held in Mayo Hall this evening, with Sir Hugh Daly in the chair and Mr. Visvesvaraiya, Dewan of Mysore, present, it was unanimously decided to erect a statue at the north-east entrance to Cubbon Park at a point between Queen's Road and Cubbon Road, and to cut an avenue from Victoria Statue to this point so that both monuments might be visible each from the other.

Sir Hugh Daly announced that the Mysore Darbar had generously met the shortage of funds for the pedestal and ornamental railing, and that Sir James Dunlop Smith had hoped to have the statue shipped by the end of 1913.

THE VICEROY'S "BAG."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

The Viceroy returned to Lucknow this morning after a successful shoot in Kheri. The bag consisted of three leopards, a large number of "goral," and small game.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were entertained to a garden party by the Talukdars of Oudh when an address of welcome was read by the Maharaja of Balrampur.

Their Excellencies were garlanded and then repaired to the grounds of the Kaiser Bagh for refreshments. The function was a great success. Lord and Lady Hardinge leave to-night for Delhi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

It has been decided to locate the depots of the 28th Punjabis and 36th Sikhs at Fategarh on the departure of the headquarters of those units to Colombo and Tientsin respectively, during the 1914-15 relief season.

Major T. Johnson, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Service (Sanitary), in the 8th (Lucknow) Division, with effect from the 5th January 1914.

Senior Lady Superintendent Miss E. S. Kelly, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from 19th March, 1914.

Captain. C. H. Brodribb, I.M.S., has been appointed a specialist in advanced operative surgery.

Captain W. W. Brown, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to the charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Ahmednagar.

CO-OPERATION IN BARODA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARODA, Jan. 15

The first conference of the Co-operative Societies of the Baroda State will be held on February 2 and 3, at the Model Farm at Baroda. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar will open the proceedings.

In connection with this conference an Agri-Horticultural Exhibition is also arranged.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

The result of the Prize Competition for our lady readers will be found on page 9.

SCIENCE IN INDIA.

CONGRESS MEETS IN CALCUTTA.

PAPER ON WEATHER FORECASTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The first Indian Science Congress assembled to-day in the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. A number of delegates from various parts of India attended. The Hon. Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee presided. His Excellency the Governor was one of the distinguished visitors.

The President, in opening the Congress, briefly narrated how the idea to hold the Congress originated more than two years ago. Professor McMahon, of Lucknow Canning College, and Professor Symonson of the Madras Presidency College, brought forward a proposal for the foundation of an Indian Association for the Advancement of Science, the object being similar to that of the British Association. The proposal was widely circulated and met with a favourable reception from men of science. But it was felt there were many practical difficulties in the way of immediate formation of a peripathetic Association. As a result of a full discussion of the situation it was resolved to establish a Science Congress.

HOT SPRINGS.

After the President's address, Mr. D. Hooper, in a paper on hot springs in the Raj Darbhanga District, said the waters would be excellent for steam raising and other technical purposes and for the manufacture of aerated waters. They would be safe to drink in the case of epidemic disease prevailing in the country.

Professor Jackson, in a paper on the basis of seasonal forecasting, said that within the next fifty years we should be able to forecast the weather for three months ahead with the same certainty as we now do for twenty-four hours.

POLITICAL CRIME.

DACOITIES IN THE TIPPERAH DISTRICT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Details of recent political decoities in the Tipperah District have just reached Calcutta.

It is stated that thirty men of the *Bhadralog* class, armed with rifles, entered the houses of Ramsunder Bhaumik and Kedarnath Bhaumick at Paschingsingh and ransacked them securing cash and valuables Rs. 6,000 in value.

When an alarm was raised the villagers turned out to attempt the capture of the dacoits, but they were kept at bay by the rapid firing of rifles.

An officer of Calcutta Special C. I. D. has been sent to inquire into the case.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

The police yesterday proceeded to the shop of a gun-repairer in Chandney Chowk and seized eighteen guns, one revolver and eight muzzle-loading weapons. A question having arisen about their ownership they will be kept with the police until they are claimed.

INDIAN LAW STUDENTS.

PROPOSED ACTION BY IRISH BENCHERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

The *Times* understands that the Benchers of King's Inn, Dublin, where there has been an influx of Indian law students in consequence of the present regulations governing the admission of Indian students to the English Inns of Court, are considering the desirability of making the Irish practice in this matter conform with the English. Seventeen Indians are at present taking the law course at King's Inn.

A SENTENCE REDUCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The appeal of a compositor in the Simla Government Press, who was sentenced in December last to one year's simple and three months' rigorous imprisonment for criminal trespass and assault, on the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Seton, I.M.S., came up before the Sessions Judge, Amballa, to-day.

The Public Prosecutor was instructed to ask the appellate court that if the conviction was upheld the sentence should be reduced to a lenient and reasonable one.

The court upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to the time already served and discharged the prisoner.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd inst., arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of Jan. 14.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

BOMBAY COTTON SYNDICATE.

WHY IT WENT OUT OF BUSINESS.

THE RYOT BLAMED.

("BOMBAY GAZETTE" SPECIAL.)

The Bombay Cotton Syndicate formed with the laudable object of assisting the Agricultural Department to improve the quality of cotton grown in the Presidency, has gone out of business, and Mr. W. W. Smart, Acting Director of Agriculture, in his annual report, extracts from which appeared in these columns on Wednesday, attributes the facts to disputes as to the proper market rates.

With the object of ascertaining the precise reasons for the failure of the scheme a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday called on a gentleman who was closely connected with the Syndicate, and obtained from him a full history of the project. It appears that a few years ago the Government approached a number of the leading cotton merchants in Bombay, and asked them to co-operate in an attempt to improve the quality of cotton. The Agricultural Department were to distribute superior seed and supervise sowings and cultivation, while the Syndicate agreed to take the cotton so produced, and to pay for it five per cent. above the market rates.

"THE GREED OF THE CULTIVATOR."

On the face of it, this was a very good scheme, but it did not work well in practice, so far as the Syndicate was concerned, owing, according to our informant, to several causes, the chief of which was the greed of the cultivator. During the time the Syndicate was working, prices generally were better up-country than in Bombay, and the cultivators, with the keen eye to the main chance which is a characteristic of the Indian ryot when he has anything to sell, simply waited for a good day when prices were up, and brought in their cotton for the Syndicate buyers to take at five per cent. more than the high prices ruling that day. If, as often happened, the Syndicate's buyers said they would not take the cotton at this price, the ryot simply went to the Agricultural Department official, and he in turn said to the Syndicate, through its representative: "But you must take it, according to our arrangement with you."

"In this way," said our informant, "we were 'salted' many a time. The cotton was, I think, better than the ordinary crop, but it was not so much better as to justify us paying the very high prices we had to pay for it. When the price in the market up-country was say, Rs. 350 a candy, it cost us Rs. 17-8-0 more, which was a very great difference. In the open market they might get five rupees a candy more, but not Rs. 17-8 more, and thus it was simply a case of putting our hands in our pockets every year, and handing out excessive prices. Finally we decided that we could not go on. It was simply the greed of the ryots which brought about this stoppage of the Syndicate's operations."

MIDDLEMAN FROZEN OUT.

Proceeding to discuss the question of cotton cultivation generally, the merchant said that the ryot was now in a better position financially than he had ever been before. For several seasons running the crops had been exceptionally good, and the cultivators had benefitted to such an extent that they were now able to hold their cotton for better prices. By doing this they were gradually freezing out the speculative middleman, who formerly had been accustomed to go up-country, buy in the stocks from the small cultivators and sell the cotton again in the open market at a profit. Now, the cultivators were doing away with the middleman and were holding their stocks until they could sell them at a good price direct to the representatives of the big cotton merchants, and mill-owners.

"Several causes besides the succession of good seasons have contributed to bring this about," he went on to say. "For one thing, owing to the financial troubles in Bombay the middleman has not been able to go on with his business. The prosperous small cultivator, with only one or two bales to sell, could afford to hold out for higher prices, prices which, with money so tight, the middleman could not afford to pay, with the prospect of having to wait some time before he was able to sell at a profit. To my mind the co-operative credit movement has done a good deal for the ryot in this direction. In years gone by, the cultivator, living from hand to mouth, had to sell to the first comer at the best price he could get, but since the co-operative credit movement has increased in popularity and the ryot is able to get financial assistance from his Society he can afford to wait until the market is in such a condition that he can make the profit which formerly went to the middleman."

EFFECT OF THE WITHDRAWAL.

In further conversation, our informant said the withdrawal of the Syndicate meant that the merchants would once again have some means of protecting themselves. While they were operating under the agreement with the Agricultural Department they were to a great extent at the mercy of the ryot, but now they would buy in the ordinary way, and would not have unloaded on them cotton at top prices, plus five per cent., which very often they did not want.

He also expressed himself as sceptical as to the continued success of any artificial attempt by the Government to improve the quality of cotton. "The ryot will," he said, "use the superior seed supplied to him one year, and get high prices for his crop; but next year he will mix it with inferior seed, and the quality of the cotton naturally deteriorates." "Of course," he added, "if an area of so many thousand acres is sown one season with superior seed, and the following year the good seed is mixed with seed of poorer quality it will benefit the whole area to a certain extent, so that it is not altogether lost; but the benefit is small compared with what it would be if the ryot were not so greedy, and would honestly try to keep up the quality of his crop."

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

APPEAL IN KARACHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

It will be remembered that shortly after the suspension of business by the People's Bank of Ind a, Ltd., and before the appointment of liquidators, Mr. Murlidhar, pleader, Shikarpur, getting an inkling that the bank's branch at Sukkur had received about 10,000 rupees from its debtors, filed a suit in the court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Sukkur, and got a decree for about Rs. 6,000 against the bank.

Against this order of the First Class Sub-Judge the liquidators of the bank have filed an appeal in the court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind. They also intend filing an appeal in the court of the District Judge, Mr. Murphy, against a similar decree in respect of Rs. 3,000 granted to Mr. Murlidhar by the Subordinate Judge of Shikarpur.

CASH CHEST STOLEN.

Rs. 6,000 TAKEN WHILE ON RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the facts of a theft from a cash-chest on the Multan line of the North-Western Railway which took place recently. On arrival of the train from Multan at Lahore, the lock of the cash-chest was found to have been tampered with and 61 bags were missing. About Rs. 6,000 were stolen from the bags some of which were found empty on the railway line.

THE ZEMINDAR PRESS.

GROUNDS OF FORFEITURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The order of the Punjab Government, declaring the forfeiture of the security of the *Zemindar* newspaper, and seizure of its press under section 6, Indian Press Act, mentions three articles which were published in the issues of the 19th, 20th and 21st of November last as grounds of forfeiture. Two were headed "Sacrifice in Ajudhia," "The Political Mistake of the Indian Secretary of State and English Premier," and the third was a communication headed "Lamaat or Rays."

ENDANGERING LIFE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Jan. 15.

Paulo Bettoni, the Italian miner, who was unanimously found not guilty by the jury of attempting to murder Shiva Prasad, the Hindu time-keeper, employed on the Tata Hydro Electric Works near Lanowli, was convicted by Mr. Fawcett, Sessions Judge, to-day, under section 236, for endangering human life with explosives, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 50. The fine was paid and Bettoni was released.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from April 1 to January 3, 1914, show a gain of Rs 30,35,108 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

The total plague mortality during the week ending January 10, 1914, stood at 5,737 against 6,955 cases. Bombay Presidency had 792, Madras 375, Bihar 1,036, United Provinces 2,886, Punjab 172, Burma 219, Assam 1, Mysore 128, Hyderabad 135, and Rajputana 13.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KARACHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce will present an address to the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to this city.

TRAIN DOOR TRAGEDY.

LIVERPOOL DOCTOR KILLED BY PASSING TRAIN.

The tragic death of Dr. William Charles O'Donoghue, of Liverpool, who was scalped by a passing train, was described at the inquest on Dec. 20. The jury found that the death was accidental and also that there had been negligence on the part of the railway servants in leaving a door open. The doctor was in a Cheshire Lines train at Flixton, between Liverpool and Manchester, when he was taken ill. He was sick, and on putting his head out of the window, was struck by a train passing on the opposite set of rails. He was practically scalped and instantly killed. He fell back into the compartment, and fellow passengers pulled the communication cord and the train was stopped. Superintendent Hogg, of the Cheshire Lines, said that the doctor was struck by the van door of a passing train which by some means had been left open. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and found that there had been negligence on the part of the railway servants in leaving the door open.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

MORE CORPORATION DISCUSSION.

BENCHES FOR THE SLEEPY,

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday resumed its consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1914-15, Mr. Tod presiding.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that the expenditure for the Water Department be passed at Rs. 4,04,553.

Mr. Joseph Baptista remarked that the chairman of the Standing Committee, in presenting the Budget, had stated that the amount of Rs. 40,000, representing a difference under the Water Department head between the budgeted expenditure and income figures, was one which the Commissioner could have absorbed. He wanted to know if the Hon. Mr. Chinoy meant that this was an amount which the Commissioner could have legitimately spent on urgent water works. If that interpretation was correct and the works were urgent the Commissioner should not have put off such works. If the Chairman of the Standing Committee meant that no works were urgent and yet the Commissioner could have spent this money, then it meant treating the Budget loosely and that the Commissioner could undertake works as he liked. It also meant that the Commissioner could manipulate budget figures as he liked.

A MARGIN NEEDED.

Dr. Sukhia pointed out that Mr. Baptista had lost sight of an important fact. What Mr. Fazalbhoy meant was that such a small amount could well be left in the hands of the Commissioner for unforeseen contingencies. If they had provided for just as much as was sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses, then in case of emergency they would have got nothing to fall back upon. Unforeseen cases often cropped up, and a margin should be kept intact to be used by the Commissioner whenever there was a need.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji remarked that to meet contingencies there ought to be some balance in the hand of the Commissioner. He cited the case of breakage at the water works which occurred about three or four years ago when the large amount of margin, then in hand, had been absorbed.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that in the present case the margin was too small to be taken notice of. He added that they had too many metres in the store, they would not require to use all those this year.

The Commissioner said that there were not too many metres in the stores.

EXECUTIVE'S GOOD INTENTION.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta said that in his opinion the budget could have been more correct, but, he believed, at the same time, there was a genuine desire on the part of the Executive to make it accurate. During the last five years it would be noticed that the average yearly increase in revenue was one lakh. That there was a real desire on the part of the Executive to try and show what the correct figures for income and expenditure were, could be seen from the fact that the amount of margin was brought down to Rs. 30,000. If the estimates were prepared as they had been in former times, then this amount would have been shown as absorbed.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, replying on the debate, said that the object of his remarks was to show that a genuine effort had been made to give correct figures. His remarks simply meant that the Commissioner had not made any attempts to absorb the amount of margin by providing for works which were not quite necessary.

The proposition was carried.

BENCHES IN THE CITY.

Dr. Dinshah B. Master moved that the Commissioner be requested to make a provision of Rs. 5,000, in the ensuing budget, in order to provide more benches in different parts of the city for the use of the public. In support of the motion he said that in many of the congested parts of the city where there were no open spaces or recreation grounds people were induced to come out and occupy those benches. There were benches placed in many localities, but more were needed.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Joseph Baptista remarked that he had often found those benches, already placed in parts of the city, occupied by beggars and labourers and most of them being sufferers of some kind of disease or another it was rather dangerous that they should be allowed to be so used. He had once drawn the attention of a police officer to sick persons occupying the benches, but the officer replied that the benches were there for the use of the general public and none could challenge the wisdom of the Civic Fathers.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit said that there was not a proper distribution of benches in the various localities. He therefore suggested that Dr. Master should withdraw his proposition, and allow time to the Executive to make a redistribution.

Mr. Wacha agreed with Mr. Petit in his opinion that in the matter of placing benches on footpaths they were overdoing it. Dr. Master had been crying for benches for the last ten years, and it appeared his appetite for benches was growing day by day. Dr. Master might come to be known as Master Bencher.

Dr. Master's proposition being put to the vote was lost.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved that the item of education be passed at Rs. 88,165, the Standing Committee's estimates being increased by Rs. 385 to meet the salary of an additional clerk as asked for by the Schools Committee, Rs. 3,009 for Deaf and Dumb Mutes' institution, Rs 2,600 for the Veterinary College, Rs. 20,272 for Victoria and Alexandra Museum, Rs. 20,000 for Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Rs. 14,873 for Schools Committee Establishment, Rs. 2,500 for the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind and Rs. 25,000 for the Prince of Wales' Museum.

Mr. D. E Wacha said that as a member of the Schools Committee he would say that a record clerk was necessary.

Dr. Jehanger's proposal was accepted.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy moved that contribution of Rs. 9,73,000 be made to the Improvement Trust under the Act.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the Corporation should stop the contribution for one year just to show that without this contribution the Trust would be in an insolvent condition.

The contribution was allowed.

INCREASED SALARIES FOR ALL.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar next moved an increase of twenty five per cent. in the salary of all the Municipal employes drawing a monthly pay of Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

The Commissioner said that a departmental committee was sitting and the question was being considered. He himself was of opinion that some increase was necessary, but the question was what increase should be given. The Municipal clerks were rather better off than the Government clerks, and this could be seen by comparing the respective schedules of their salaries.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah said that it was not possible to give a wholesale increase as suggested by Mr. Navalkar, without giving the matter careful consideration. The proper course for Mr. Navalkar to follow would have been to give a notice of motion before the budget discussion came up, and to ask the Corporation to appoint a committee that before budget time the matter would have been fully considered. In the absence of any report from a committee the Corporation could not arrive at any decision. He suggested that Mr. Navalkar should withdraw his proposition.

Mr. Navalkar withdrew the proposal accordingly.

Mr. Baptista remarked that it would be still better if the Commissioner expedited the matter and brought it before them at an early date himself.

The rest of the budget items were then passed and Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, read out the final figures as follows; Expenditure Rs. 1,26,35,103; Income Rs. 1,62,67,747; the closing balance Rs. 36,32,644.

RE-VACCINATION.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that the Government's reply to the Corporation letter on the question of the re-vaccination to be made compulsory be recorded.

The letter has been already published.

In moving the resolution Sir Pherozeshah said that that Government had infused a little humour in the correspondence. One humourous bit from Government was that the Corporation should have asked them to make a beginning with the Government employes, leaving alone the Municipal employes. The Corporation however wanted to follow an august authority and had therefore made the request that the paramount power should take the lead.

The letter was recorded.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WARDS.

The Corporation next considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter, dated September 1, from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, applying for permission to utilize two wards at the Maratha Hospital for accommodating 20 beds for patients suffering from tuberculosis and a dispensary and requesting that the cost of maintaining the 20 beds be defrayed by the Municipality. The Health Officer estimates the latter at Rs. 10,000 per annum and if the Corporation be pleased to grant the request the amount can be met out of the grant for Infectious Diseases.

"The League agrees to maintain the dispensary and pay the salary of the medical officer who will be in charge both of the dispensary and the hospital. In the event of the proposal being sanctioned the hospital will be controlled by the Special Assistant Health Officer on behalf of the Municipality, while the dispensary will be controlled by the league. The Executive Health Officer does not anticipate that any difficulty will arise from the arrangement.

"For the reasons stated by the Joint Honorary Secretaries in para 6 of their letter I am of opinion that the charge is one which can legitimately be paid out of Municipal funds, and I accordingly recommend the request for the consideration of the Corporation."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

BY-ELECTION IN BYCULLA WARD.

The nominations for a seat in the Byculla ward, rendered vacant by the resignation of Jaffer Joosab, closed last evening.

Two candidates—Mr. Cassamali Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy and Mr. Mahomed Ismail Kartia—have been nominated, and the Municipal Commissioner has fixed next Thursday, January 22, for the by-election.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

Although there was too much rain last monsoon for the bajri crop, yet farmers had hoped to recoup themselves from the profits of cotton and other crops. But, alas! hordes of field rats have been and are still doing incalculable damage to all standing crops.

The weather is not as wintry as it should be and yet we cannot complain, for the mornings and nights are cool.

As one result of what some people have characterised as a somewhat easy Matriculation Examination, the first year class of the Gujarat College is full to overflowing: indeed, nearly a hundred students have been refused admiss on for want of accommodation. What will these, whose zeal for further education has thus been unavoidably checked, now do with themselves, is an important question.

Another step has been taken here to further Primary education. The Irish Presbyterian Mission, which has done so much in the past for the welfare of the peoples of Gujarat and Kathiawar, has recently established a training college for male teachers. Mr. Mohanbhai, a retired Deputy Educational Inspector, has been appointed to the Principalship and he has started work with a class of about thirty students.

Under the auspices of the local branch of the National Indian Association, a lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening, in he Premabhai Hall, by Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on "Oriental Music." The chair was occupied by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E. There was a good attendance of members and their friends, who accorded the lecturer an attentive hearing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Before Mr. Justice Davar yesterday, Mr. Mulla, on behalf of an insolvent named Vithaldas Rowji, moved for a rule nisi for the annulment of an adjudication order of December 8, 1913. He stated that the applicant was adjudged insolvent at the instance of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., (in liquidation). His lordship accordingly granted a rule to show cause why the order of adjudication be not set aside.

His lordship next began to record evidence in the Parsi will case which has been already reported.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after his usual work in chambers, sat in court and heard a suit filed by Shamchandra Ramputab against Messrs. Weld and Co, claiming Rs, 12,000 and Rs, 4,477 in respect of transactions in American and Egyptian cotton. The case had not been finished when the Court rose.

Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of several cases. On his lordship's board there was a suit filed by Messrs. Wolf and Sons against Noorbhoy Moosaji and Co., which when called on was declared to be settled. The suit was on a contract with regard to certain sales.

In the First Appeal Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor were engaged in hearing Original side appeals.

In the Second Appeal Court Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah heard criminal appeals arising out of criminal suits in the Bombay and Mofussil courts.

A RASH ACT.

APPEAL BY A LANDLORD.

An appeal filed by Shivlal Nimji Mehta, a landlord at Ghat Cooper, for the revision of the sentence passed on him by Mr. H. L. Fox, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein, came up for hearing yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Velinkar, barrister, with Mr. Baloobhai Desai, pleader, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Velinker stated that his client was a well-known landlord at Ghat Cooper. In 1912 a large number of house-breaking cases, thefts and robberies took place in Ghat Cooper. When the residents found that the police were unable to cope with these robbers, they formed an association to protect themselves. The appellant therefore took a license from the District Magistrate in 1912 to possess a gun, which license was renewed in 1913. At about 2 o'clock one morning, two policemen were out on their rounds and, entered the appellant's compound. A watchman who was on duty there enquired of them who they were, when they replied that they were policemen and left the compound. Meantime the applicant got up from his sleep and fired two shots believing that he was firing blank cartridges. The shots did no harm to anybody.

He was then charged by the police before Mr. Pandse, Magistrate of Salsette, in the Thana District, with firing two shots from his gun and thereby doing a rash act so as to endanger human life. The magistrate found him guilty, and convicted and fined him Rs. 100.

Against this conviction he preferred an appeal to Mr. Fox, who confirmed the conviction.

Mr. Velinker contended that Mr. Pandse held that both the barrels were loaded and fined Shivlal Rs. 100. Mr. Fox, in appeal, held that one barrel was loaded, but confirmed the conviction and sentence. Counsel then said that the appellant was quite within his rights under Sections 96 and 97 of the Indian Penal Code in firing the shots in private defence, and in order to protect his property from thieves.

Their lordships granted a rule to be issued on the magistrate to show cause why the sentence should not be set aside.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

Another application arising out of a case from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was made yesterday before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

The application was presented by Mr Godinho, on behalf of Haji Abdulla Babu, who was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with contravening the provisions of Section 394, sub-section I of the Bombay Municipal Act, in having kept a certain number of buffaloes without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 a day, and as the offence had been continued for 25 days, he was directed to pay Rs. 625.

Mr. Godinho stated that at the trial, it was represented to the magistrate that the applicant was only the mortgagee in possession and as such was not liable under the Section. Counsel further stated that there was a suit in the High Court pending regarding the premises in question, in which the applicant was the defendant, and until the settlement of the suit the applicant was not liable to comply with the requisitions of the Municipal authorities.

Their lordships issued a notice on the magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

WORK AT THE NEW DOCKS.

CLAIM BY A CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, heard a suit filed by Thucker Khimji Kanji against Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, dock and railway contractors, praying they might be allowed to sue the respondents in *forma pauperis* under the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that the respondents might be ordered to pay to the petitioner the balance due to him for work done and damages for loss sustained by the petitioner; he further prayed that the respondents might be ordered to pay to the petitioner the costs of the suit.

Mr. Dhurandhar with Mr. Dadachanji, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai, appeared for the petitioner, while the Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., represented the respondents.

The petitioner who was lately a contractor (now unemployed) took a contract from the respondents in April 1910 to do certain excavation work in the New Dock and pursuant to the contract did the work amounting to about 1,240½ brass for the excavation in the Dock and about 904 brass near the wall. The amount of work came to about Rs. 4,361-10, as against which the respondents paid to the petitioner only Rs. 965-8-6 and also the respondents supplied dynamite to him of the value of Rs. 319-11-10. After deducting payment made and dynamite supplied by the respondents. The balance remained due to the petitioner was Rs. 3,076-5-8; in addition to that he also claimed Rs. 4,665 for damages sustained by the petitioner by reason of the breach of contract.

The respondents in their written statement stated that the petitioner failed to bring a sufficient number of workmen. They denied breach of contract and said that when they called the petitioner to resume work he failed to do so.

The case is proceeding.

USE OF A BUNGALOW.

APPEAL AGAINST A DECISION DISMISSED.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal filed by Bapuji Dosabhoy Patel, (original plaintiff), against the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, who had passed a decree in favour of Casumbhai Jairajbhai Peerbhai and another dismissing the plaintiff's suit to restrain the defendants from using their premises, forming part of Tanka Villa situate at Gowalia Tank as a workshop or factory, or from using the same for any other than residential purposes.

The plaintiff stated that in March 1907 a vacant piece of land measuring about 2,717 sq. yds. and forming part of estate known as Tanka Villa at Gowalia Tank had been conveyed by one K. D. Shroff to the plaintiff for the purpose of erecting bungalows, and the vendor agreed to certain covenants which were expressly stipulated In 1908 the remaining portion of the Tanka Villa property, including a bungalow standing thereon, was conveyed by K. D. Shroff to Casumali Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy, the first defendant, who rented the northern half of the bungalow to tenants for residential purposes; whereas the southern half has been rented to Jacob Benjamin, the second defendant, a cabinet-maker and furniture merchant, who has been, it is alleged, using the same as workshop. The second defendant has erected on the vacant land to the west of the bungalow a shed which he has been using as a factory and intended fitting an engine therein for working the factory. The plaintiff submitted that the defendants had notice of the indenture of March 1907, containing the covenants above referred to, and were not entitled to use the said bungalow or any portion of the grounds adjoining thereto for any other than residential purposes. He, therefore, prayed for an injunction and order as above.

The first defendant stated that the property conveyed to him was an old bungalow and that none of the covenants referred to applied to it, and denied that the second defendant had erected any shed on the ground to the west of the bungalow and intended to fit any engine therein.

Mr. Justice Macleod had observed that the vendor had covenanted not to build on his adjoining land any chawl or such other buildings fit for the use and habitation of poor or middle class people, and it was difficult to see how the improvement to the bungalow effected by turning the fernery into an enclosed verandah could in any way he said to be a breach of that covenant, considering, moreover, that the rights of the vendor to make additions, alteration or improvement to the existing bungalow were especially preserved. There was nothing in the indenture or deed which restrained the vendor from using the existing bungalow in any way he pleased or in particular from letting it to a tenant, who intended to use it for the business of cabinet making. The Court was not concerned with the question whether the second defendant's uses of the premises occasioned a nuisance to the plaintiff, but with the question whether the covenant in the deed had been broken. His lordship, therefore, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Vacha and Co., appeared for the appellant, while the Hon. Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. represented the respondents.

After hearing counsel for the appellant, their lordships affirmed the lower court's decree, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the respondent bank in the appeal filed by the London County and Westminister Bank, Ld., against the Bank of Bombay in support of the rule dated December 6, 1913, and applied for leave to appeal to Privy Council.

The other side did not appear, and their lordships granted rule absolute, the costs to be the costs in the cause.

A MAGISTRATE CENSURED.

Two boys named Badya Walad Bantu aged, 13 and Tookaram Dhondu aged 15, were charged before Mr. Waman Nathu Barpande, second-class Magistrate of Badgaon, with grazing goats within the limits of forest reserved by Government. The magistrate found them "guilty" and sentenced them each to a month's hard labour with a fine of Rs. 3-8, as damages in respect of forest produce eaten by the goats.

The District Magistrate of East Khandesh, made a reference to the High Court which came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

The District Magistrate in his reference observed that it was unfortunate that the Forest authorities should have ordered the prosecution of these boys, and that it was certainly deplorable that a second class magistrate should have sentenced them to imprisonment. The elder boy had served his month while the younger had been sent to the Dhulia Reformatory by the jail authorities. He also regretted that the stigma of imprisonment would remain against the boys all their lives and recommended that the convictions and sentences, both as regards imprisonment and fine be set aside by the High Court. The District Magistrate also stated that he had severely censured the second-class magistrate concerned in the case.

Their lordships accordingly issued a selru against the second-class magistrate to show cause why the convictions and sentences should not be set aside.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT AT CUSTOMS HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller placed Chatra Harbun, a Pardesi, charged with stealing a bag containing cash and currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,260 belonging to Mr. Pheroseshah Dossabhoy, a clerk in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The facts of the theft have been reported. The complainant went to the Customs office to make a payment, and while transacting some business placed the bag on a bench. A minute or two later he found that an empty bag had been substituted for his own. A sepoy arrested the accused, on suspicion.

The plea of the accused was that somebody else had given the purse to him to be thrown into the sea.

The magistrate convicted the accused, but postponed sentence, as the police wanted time to inquire about his antecedents.

THEFT ON A SHIP.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt. J. T. Brooks, of the s. s. "Chakratta" belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, charged Pancha Sinkia and Soma Deva, two *Sukanees* on board, with stealing a tin of ghee at Port Said on December 19, last.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared on behalf of the complainant.

The steamer was anchored at Port Said on the 18th December, and next day the Chief Officer discovered the two accused lowering something in a gunny bag over the side. When the bag was searched it was found to contain the ghee-tin belonging to the ship.

On the evidence produced the magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of disposing of stolen property and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

The captain made complaints of similar theft against three tindals whose case was adjourned.

STEFANSSON EXPEDITION.

ANXIETY ABOUT CAPTAIN BARTLETT'S FATE.

Despatches from Canada and Seattle, on the Pacific Coast, to-day raise the question whether Captain Bartlett, who accompained Peary as navigator, to the North Pole, will ever escape from the Arctic ice wired the New York correspondent of the *Telegraph* on Dec. 26. Bartlett, as you know, became detached from Stefansson, head of the Canadian expedition, during the latter's absence on the mainland, "hunting," and drifted away in the ice in Stefansson's ship, the "Karluk," with twenty-five members of the Canadian expedition aboard. The news that the "Karluk" had disappeared in the ice pack was brought to Seattle by Captain Louis Lane, of the Polar Bear, who arrived yesterday. Captain Lane declares that no one can say certainly that the "Karluk" was lost, but, considering the history of the Arctic, the presumption is so strong as to amount almost to a certainty; In all the years of Arctic whaling, the "Navard" is the only ship that survived being carried away in the ice, and even the "Navard" was not caught in what is known as the "outside flow."

SHIP DISAPPEARS.

The "Karluk," which was some distance off the Alaskan shore when an Arctic hurricane came up last September, dragged her anchor and drifted out of sight into the outside ice. There in the opinion of every whaler and the natives on the Arctic coast, she will meet her end. Others who knew the treachery of the "outside flow," kept their ships close to lee of the land, and are safely in winter quarters now. Charlie, an Eskimo boy, who was going down to Point Barrow to meet Stefansson saw the smoke of the vessel eleven days after she had driven into the pack. He estimated that she was then about thirty-five miles off the shore. He made up his mind that he would never see that ship again, and returned to Herschel Island, in Mackenzie Bay. Men who have done their "northing" for fifty years say it would have been impossible for Captain Bartlett's ship to push her way out. Nevertheless, the "Karluk" is provisioned for three years, and Bartlett is probably the best icemaster afloat. As I have reported already in the *Daily Telegraph* Captain Bartlett was not pleased with the "Karluk" as an expeditionary ship, and called it "a poor toot," but sooner than run the risk of being suspected of "cold feet," he embarked, and in sailor fashion determined to do the best possible. The despatch from Seattle says there is a mystery in the separation of Stefansson and Bartlett. Captain Lane says that Stefansson's avowed reason for leaving the boat was to hunt, but those who have been along that shore by boat and on foot say there is no hunting there, and of this fact Stefansson was probably aware. Those members of the expedition who had been his best friends left the boat with Stefansson, "but this may have been merely accidental."

PEARY'S OPINION.

Admiral Peary, interviewed said that he adhered to his opinion that Bartlett "will come back." He admits the possibility of the old "Karluk" succumbing to the press of ice, but says that the crew would have plenty of warning of such a calamity, and even if the vessel went down, Bartlett, with his experience and his supplies, would have everything in readiness for a start for the nearest land.

Asked about the rumours prevalent that there may have been a falling out between Stefansson and Bartlett, Admiral Peary said "I cannot even hazard a guess upon that topic, but you can say that every increase in the size of a Polar expedition increases the possibility of such a misfortune."

Mr. B. T. PETLEY has been appointed a Managing Director of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. E. A. C. Gibbs.

Loveliness of Skin and Hair

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NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

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Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra 5 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED

TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11. writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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THE WEATHER.

DISTURBED CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

There has been no rain, but conditions are somewhat disturbed in the North-West.

Forecast:—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, JAN. 15TH 1914.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient for top crop. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton crop excellent.

Viranigam.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Arrivals freely.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (14th) ...	63·6	53·0	...	7·3
Jask ...	77·1	63·3	...	1·68
Muskat (14th) ...	80·9	69·1	...	0·66
Delhi ...	74·4	59·3	...	0·52
Karachi ...	74·2	60·9	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	81·6	51·3	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	77·5	60·9	...	0·00
Veraval ...	79·2	67·5	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	88·2	50·9	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para ...	81·4	56·4	...	0·00
Surat ...	91·7	58·7	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	89·5	54·6	...	0·00
Deesa ...	84·6	48·4	...	0·00
BOMBAY ...	85·9	70·5	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	90·7	65·7	...	...
Mormugao ...	83·8	68·2	...	...
Karwar ...	85·1	64·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	92·8	53·7	...	0·18
Ahmednagar ...	87·1	51·0	...	0·16
Poona ...	85·6	54·7	...	...
Sholapur ...	83·2	61·1	...	0·11
Bijapur ...	88·1	61·5	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	84·4	57·3	...	0·82
Madras ...	83·1	65·3	...	28·71
Bangalore ...	83·8	57·5	...	0·31

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the sub-montane districts; night temperature is above normal at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner and Jaipur. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Genteral Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in north-west India.

A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 15th January, 1914, was 30·206 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The services of Mr. Hector R. Kothavala, Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment under the Director of Criminal Intelligence, for a period of four months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Dubois to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr. H. R. Kothavala, on deputation.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 5209, dated the 22nd July 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the three temporary appointments of Assistant Judges under the Provincial Civil Service Rules for a further period of six months from the dates on which they respectively expire.

Mr. Vasudev Vishnu Phadke, LL.B., to act as Second Class Fifth Grade Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Additional Joint Subordinate Judge, Barsi, during the absence on leave of Mr. Chandramukharam D. Pandya, or pending further orders.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, or pending further orders, Mr. Jivanrao H. Betigeri to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona. Mr. Chhotubhai P. Parekh to do duty as Subordinate Judge, Haveli and Wadgaon.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. T. Gilbart to be Third Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be on special duty for a period not exceeding four months, with effect from the date of his return to duty, in connection with the revision of the Survey and Settlement Manual.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.

Mr. W. C. Milne, on relief, to be Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle.

Mr. Gopal Subrav Dangi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is allowed an extension by one month of the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 9384, dated 15th October 1913.

The Rev C. D. Mason is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 16th December 1913.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, licenses to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians are granted to the Reverend Jerombhai Jivabhai Kimati and the Reverend Daniel Dahyabhai of the Presbyterian Church in India.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 3389, dated the 18th November 1913, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Government Law School, Bombay, until further orders:—

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Principal.

Mr. K. MacI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Professor.

Assistant-Surgeon K. P. Mullan, L.M. and S. is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assistant-Surgeons with effect from the 10th August 1913.

Major V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

It is hereby notified that under section 4, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), of the Bombay Smoke-nuisance Act, 1912 the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the gentlemen named below to constitute upto the 12th August 1915, the Bombay Smoke-nuisance Commission for the purpose of supervising and controlling the working of the Act:—President:—The Collector of Bombay *ex-officio*;—Members: The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers *ex-officio*; Mr. S. J. Sanjana and Mr. J. W. Mackison nominated by Government; Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. J. F. Bradbury nominated by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association; Mr. W. H. Ogston, nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., on return to duty, to resume his appointment of Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., on relief, to be on deputation in the office of Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, in connection with the development of Bombay, vice Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., pending further orders.

The three months and ten days' special leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr. F. R. Bader, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, in Government Notification No. *E*-9625, dated the 23rd September 1913, has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough on medical certificate and extended by four months.

The furlough granted to Mr. K.K. Desai B.Sc., L.C.E., Executive Engineer in Government Notification No. *E*.-5468 dated the 2nd May 1913, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by three months.

The leave granted to Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, and extended in Government Notification No. E.-12702, dated 15th December 1913, is further extended by two days.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, B.A.I. (Dublin), A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, and Mr. C. C. Inglis, B.A.I. (Dublin), Acting Executive Engineer, passed on the 2nd December 1913 an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard laid down in Government Resolution No. E.-1689, dated 30th July 1910.

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

CRIPPLE IN HIDING.

SECLUSION FROM THE JEERS OF CHILDREN.

The story of a youth who for years hid himself from the public gaze and the jeers of children, because of a deformity from birth, was told at an inquest at Willingale Doe, Ongar, Essex, on the body of William John Wellacott, aged thirty-one, the son of the village schoolmaster.

The father said the deceased was the twin child of his first wife, and suffered an injury to his back at birth. When he was nineteen he was put in a cripple boys' home at Kensington, but he had to leave as he was not fit to do any work. At home he used to go into the front garden, but the remarks and jeers of children were too much for him, so as he grew older he kept to the back garden.

"He used to attend church regularly," said the father, "but once when he was going home from the service someone in the village made a jeering remark and pointed at him. He was seized with a fit on Tuesday night, and died before a doctor arrived.

The deceased's step-mother and sister gave evidence.

Dr. J. B. G. Moore, who had attended the deceased, said he had no reason to suspect ill-treatment; on the contrary, he felt that but for the parents' great kindness the boy would have died long ago.

Eliza Patmore caretaker of the school, said she had not seen the deceased for a year. She thought she heard the father and the deceased behind the high wall of the back garden, and it sounded as if the father was pushing the son.

The Coroner: Did the deceased's voice sound as if he was being ill-treated, and the father's voice sound angry?

Witness: Well, it seemed like that, but as I did not see anything I did not complain.

Percy Root, a carpenter, said when he was painting the house in 1911 he saw the deceased in a room. On one occasion from what witness saw he thought the father was "striking at something," but witness "could not swear to anything."

The Coroner: Have you ever seen Mr. Wellacott strike at the boy or ill-treat him?

Witness: No. I can't say I have.

Dr. A. S. David, of Fyfield, who made the *post-mortem* examination, said the deceased was a deformed man 4ft. 6in. high, and was "miserably thin." He had acute inflamation of the kidneys leading to a dropsical state of the body. Death was due to natural causes.

Police-Inspector Giggins said he saw the deceased in June, 1912, privately in the house, after he had seen the father. Witness was satisfied there was nothing to complain about.

The Coroner said the inquiry had been held because certain rumors had been afloat. No doubt these rumours got about owing to the deceased not being seen. Afflicted people were exceedingly shy and very sensitive.

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

THE "AQUITANIA."

LARGEST BRITISH LINER.

About June of next year, says the *Daily Mail*, the Cunard Atlantic fleet will be increased by the addition of the largest liner ever built in a British shipyard, when the "Aquitania," which was launched in April, comes into service. Over 3,200 passengers and a crew of 1,000 hands can be carried by this gigantic vessel, whose size entitles her to be one of the competitors for the honour of being the world's largest ship, while her furnishing provides the passengers with all the luxuries, down to a swimming bath and a gymnasium, which they could expect in a first-class hotel on shore.

In designing the "Aquitania," the Cunard Company had the advantage of the experience already obtained from the construction and the journeys of such great ships as the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania," but even the records established by these boats have been broken by the new liner. Indeed, though the same berth at Messrs. John Brown and Co.'s Clydebank Works was used for the "Aquitania" as for the "Lusitania," the preparation of the ground had to be specially extended and strengthened by cross-piles. Over the cross-piles were layers of steel plates, and over the plates quantities of cement, so important was it considered that the ground should not give under the weight of the ship.

After the general design had been decided upon, the first step in the construction of the vessel was the casting of a model in clay, from which a further cast in paraffin wax was taken reproducing exactly the proposed lines of the "Aquitania." Experiments were made with this model in a large and specially constructed tank where it was towed through the water at a speed proportionate to that of the liner it represented. By this means the naval architects were able to ascertain the shape of hull which would offer the least possible amount of resistance to the water. The stern frame was meanwhile constructed at Darlington, and then the work of building the boat began at Clydebank.

One of the chief features of the construction of the "Aquitania" is that it is "a ship within a ship." In other words, there is an outer shell, and then, at an average distance of fifteen feet, a second shell. This combined with a series of watertight decks, should be sufficient to provide the "Aquitania" with every possible safeguard against accident at sea; but in addition the Cunard Company have submitted plans for carrying sufficient lifeboats to provide accommodation for every passenger on board. Some of the latter are motor-boats.

Another feature of the "Aquitania" is the installation of a system of "Frahm's anti-rolling tanks,' which have already been tried successfully on the "Laconia."

The liner has cost about £2,000,000 and her accommodation includes on the upper deck a drawing-room, handsome galleries, lounge, smoking-room, verandah tea-rooms; and on the lower deck, foyer, restaurant, dining-room and grill-room.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION

THE PRIZE-WINNER.

The winner of the five-drawer drop-head cabinet sewing-machine, of the value of Rs 165, made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, is MRS. SEYMOUR LYNN, Clark House, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

MRS. LYNN sent in 425 prize coupons.

That the competition excited wide-spread interest is shown by the fact that the competitors included lady readers, not only in the Bombay Presidency, but in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

Nearly 100 ladies competed and an enormous number of coupons were sent in.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The prevalence of plague in the Bellary District is notified.

Sir Frederick Upcott, Chairman of the East Indian Railway, has arrived in Calcutta from Home.

The Ven. F. J. Clarke, formerly Archdeacon of Lucknow, has been appointed Vicar of Tovil, Maidstone, by exchange.

Sir Thomas Salter Pyne, who was for a long time the Chief Engineer to the Amir of Afghanistan, is in Calcutta, on a cold-weather visit and will proceed to Australia in the spring.

The Rev. A. E. B. Leahy, a former Chaplain in Lucknow Diocese and at one time an S. P. G. Missionary in Bombay, has been appointed Rector of West Tytherly, Salisbury.

The *Guardian* says the Bishop of Calcutta underwent a slight operation recently. He has, for some time past, been seriously unwell, but we are glad to learn that the operation was entirely successful.

The route to be taken by Mr. Reynolds, of the Foreign Office, and Major C. B. Stokes, who are proceeding Home on leave in the first week in February, will be *via* Rangoon, Bhamo, Talifu, Nankin and the Siberian Railway.

It is notified that nine appointments as heads of districts and sessions judges, including one of judge in Assam, also one of Under-Secretary to Government, will be open in Bengal to members of the Bengal Provincial Service.

The *Indian Churchman* writes:—"We understand that the visit of the Rev. C. F. Andrews to South Africa, in connection with the Indian difficulty there, has the assent of the authorities of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, to which Mr. Andrews belongs, although he cannot be said to have gone under the auspices of the Mission."

The remains of the late Mrs. Daly were interred yesterday, at the Tiger Hill Cemetery, Coonoor. The coffin was covered with floral tokens and carried to the last resting place by a party of men of the "Buffs." The Ven. the Archdeacon of Madras officiated.

The revenue and expenditure of Ceylon, for the quarter ended September 30, 1913, amounted to Rs.13,386,527 (showing a net increase of Rs. 1,012,529 on the estimate) and Rs. 9,895,990 (showing a net decrease of Rs. 6,019,983 on the estimate) respectively.

The commercial Intelligence Department's final general memorandum on the current Indian sesamum crop estimates the total outturn at 15 per cent. less than last year. The reduction is due to last season's drought in the United Provinces and floods in Western Bengal.

I learnt from authoritative sources, telegraphs the *Statesman's* Delhi correspondent, that the statement of the *Birmingham Daily Post* about Viceregal Government is a pure invention. This statement, it will be remembered, was to the effect that a despatch had gone home formulating recommendations for the future of the Viceroyalty and Viceregal Government, directed to bringing the Viceregal position into closer conformity with the progressive ideas of Indian educated opinion.

While it is not the intention of the Public Services Commission to enquire into the subordinate staff of the Telegraphs Department, certain matters connected with the Deputy Superintendents' cadre have arisen on which the Commission require information, says the Pioneer. Messrs. J. W. Thursley and [illegible] Walker, Deputy Superintendents in the Traffic and General Branches respectively, have accordingly been summoned to appear before the Commission at Calcutta, on the 20th instant.

Information reached the executive authorities at Howrah on Monday to the effect that a serious breach of the peace was apprehended at Bally in connection with the slaughter of a pig by some low class Hindus on a plot of land adjoining a mosque near the Bally Mills. It is stated that the report of the slaughter spread among the [illegible] medan mill hands, who became excited, and a riot broke out, and the Mahomedans, when Mr. [illegible] dent of [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] arrived, interfered [illegible]

Rs. 40,000 for providing a church and endowment for an Indian priest wholly responsible to the Bishop of Calcutta. The Rev. Modhu Sudan Seal was the first pastor and he was lent by the C. M. S. for the work. In 1877, the Rev. A. C. Seal, son of the above named priest, was ordained to assist his father, and the next year was placed in charge, remaining in that position for 35 years, until last January, when he gave up work there for lighter duties at Khandala. The Bishop, unable to find any suitable man for the charge appointed a committee to go into the matter, and after due consideration of the facts, recommended that a proposal from the C. M. S. to amalgamate the Mission with their work at the Garden Reach High School should be adopted. This has been done, and the Headmaster of the High School has been placed in charge of the Mission, working under the Bishop so far as the Mission work is concerned, and under the C. M. S. so far as the School is concerned.

WOMAN'S ADVENTURE.

LONELY TOUR THROUGH UNKNOWN DESERT.

The *Daily News and Leader* stated in mail week that on Jan. 5 the Countess Molitor leaves England for an unexplored country, a region of which no map exists, and is trusting to Providence and her woman's wit to see her through the unknown dangers of her venture. For she travels alone.

She told a representative of that paper—"I am going to cross the Desert of Ruba-el-Khali, that huge tract of some 600,000 square miles which hitherto no European has entered. We know little or nothing of this vast area save what has come from those who have penetrated it to the extent of fifty to a hundred miles, and then at the gravest risk. I shall, I hope, cross the desert from West to East, striking out from Taimah, which I shall reach partly by train from Haifa.

"I hope to be away about half a year, and if the fruits of my journey—botanical, geographical, ethnological, etc.—warrant it, I hope to return to Europe to secure the co-operation of my brother and a well-equipped man of science, and go back to my work of exploration.

"I had intended to make for the desert by an entirely different route, but the Royal Geographical Society authorities dissuaded me. In fact they advised me to abandon the project altogether, as they considered the difficulties were insuperable. But I am convinced that the effort will be justified.

"At first," she added, "it was my intention to go with my brother, but that would have meant a larger caravan and an excuse for Arabs to plunder. It seemed to me that, being a woman, I might rely on the innate chivalry and romance of the Arab.

"It is my hope to fall in with some Bedouin tribe—I am travelling in Arab costume, though not attempting to disguise myself—and with their help to find my way into the desert. I shall adapt myself to their life and customs, and I hope, pave the way to that friendship which will mean so much in the attainment of my object."

With a good riding camel the Countess hopes to make about 50 miles a day.

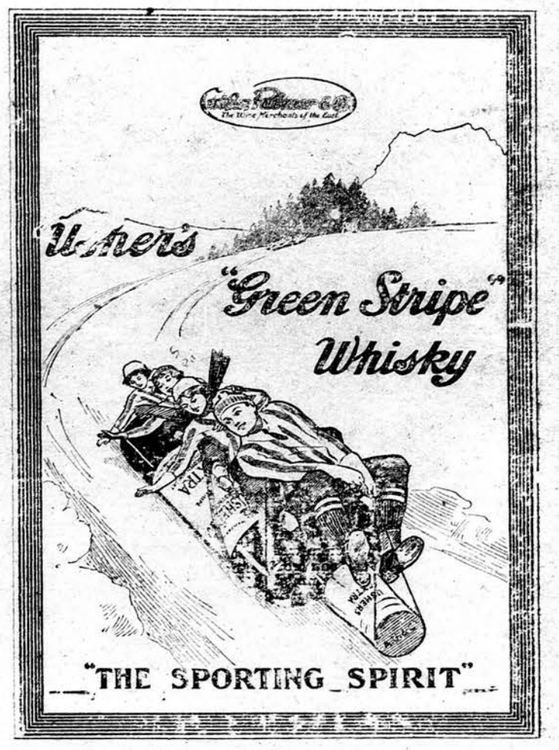
Asked if she would be armed, she replied, "I am taking just a Browning revolver, and as little impediments as possible. I shall get through unharmed, though I shall be alone. You see, I am a woman, and the most important part of my equipment is a woman's determination."

PRAGUE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

NEWSPAPERS PRODUCED BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

The printer's strike in Prague has led to some remarkable results, said a Vienna message on Dec. 21.

The newspapers have been appearing only with the utmost difficulty, and in some cases have suspended publication. Throughout the week those which have appeared have been distributed free, as they have been reduced to such small proportions that it was feared that the public would not pay for them, or if they did, would complain afterwards of not receiving value for their money. There has been no competition, because the newspapers have had to co-operate to appear at all, and the type once set up has been passed round from one office to the other, the text being the same in each case. The only difference has been in the headings. The effort involved [illegible]



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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. To be had at all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN'S, Parcels Post Hall, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A GUARANTEE AS TO COMFORT, STYLE, and UTILITY OF your Footwear is FOUND In the CHOICE of McAl[illegible] BOOTS & SHOES.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS FIELD FOR RECRUITING.

For the first time in our history an opportunity has now been given to the public and higher secondary schools of the Kingdom of taking a real share in the direct supply of officers for the Royal Navy, writes *The Times*. In an address delivered at the Headmasters' Conference, Sir Alfred Ewing, the Director of Naval Education, gave a very lucid and interesting account of the circumstances and conditions in which this new and, we trust, auspicious relation between the public schools and the Navy has been established. Hitherto it has always been the practice of the Navy to catch its future officers young and train them for itself. With the present age limit the preliminary education of a cadet is given at a preparatory school, or in the junior branches or classes of a public school. From the list of new cadets it will be seen that only about a fifth of the boys have had even this limited experience of a public school. Ten years ago, in 1903, the new system was established—a system of common entry at an early age and of common training for officers in all branches of the service—whereby it was hoped that the problem of naval training would be finally solved. So it would have been no doubt, if the requirements of the Navy in 1913 and subsequent years could have been anticipated in 1903. After ten years' experience the system of 1903 has shown itself to be, as Sir Alfred Ewing says, a distinct success, and its only defect is one which is in no sense inherent in it—namely, that the number of officers supplied by it has not been sufficient for the present requirements of the Navy. These requirements were not and could not have been, anticipated in 1903. Aviation was hardly in existence, submarines were in their infancy, the Dreadnought was not even designed, naval expansion might well be thought to have reached its term, the Dominion Navies were not born or scarcely even thought of. It takes only two years or so to build a Dreadnought, while it takes nine years to make a naval officer. It follows from all this that the entry of cadets though sufficient in 1903 and subsequent years has proved insufficient to meet the vastly augmented needs of the Navy in the coming time.

A GRAVE EMERGENCY.

In this grave emergency the Admiralty have perforce been compelled to cast about for new and more direct sources of supply. They have turned to the public schools and said to them, as Sir Alfred Ewing puts it, "Send us of your finished product." As a temporary and tentative expedient they decided early this year to select boys from the public schools at the age of 18 or thereabouts, and, after subjecting them to a competitive examination modelled on the Woolwich system and substantially identical therewith, to enter them as cadets to be trained for the Navy on a system specially adopted to their requirements. The details of the system are fully and clearly explained in Sir Alfred Ewing's address. Their essential features are, first, the adjustment of the age of entry to that at which boys normally leave the public schools and may therefore be regarded as "finished products" so far as their school education is concerned; secondly, the adaptation of the subject matter of the entrance examination to the special needs of the Naval Service, so that, while the more humane elements in education will not be ignored a considerable bias must needs be shown towards mathematics, physical science, and mechanics, especially mathematics, as the necessary foundation of the engineering training to follow; thirdly, an abbreviated course of training in purely professional subject under strictly naval conditions so designed as to bring the cadets entered at 18 on approximately the same level as their contemporaries trained Osborne and Dartmouth. The former will still be subject to a certain handicap, but one not incapable of being neutralized by superior aptitude, ability, or application. In the entrance examination an elementary paper, not compulsory, is set in engineering—a paper designed to test the aptitude rather than the training of the candidate. But Sir Alfred Ewing was careful to explain that every branch of the naval service will be just as open to the public-school cadets as it is to the cadets trained at Osborne and Dartmouth. None will be required to take up the engineering branch or any other branch unless they volunteer for it. In addition, the public-school cadets will be allowed as an alternative to offer themselves at the entrance examination for either Woolwich, Sandhurst, or the Royal Marines.

WILL THE SCHOOLS HELP?

Such is the system devised to meet what it is no exaggeration to call a grave national emergency. We cannot but wish it all success, not merely on that account, but also because it establishes, for a time at any rate, a novel relation, of great promise and potency, between the public schools and the Navy. Will the schools themselves equal to [illegible] must be [illegible] is

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

THE FIRST AEROPLANE.

Writing on the same day, a Home paper remarked that aviators have reason to remember December 20, for on that day in 1709 No. 56 of the *Evening Post* contained a sensational account of Father Bartholomew Laurent's flying ship, with a diagram of that maddest of mad hatterisms. The Brazilian priest's aircraft was shaped like a very rare bird indeed, and derived part of its buoyancy from amber beads strung on a gridiron. By the sun's heat and "a secret operation" the beads were to attract upwards certain mats lining the ship. Absurd; but horizontal sails with a decided "camber" give some forecast of plane.

SPAIN'S CHRISTMAS LOTTERY.

The drawing for the Christmas lottory, which causes great excitement every year throughout Spain, took place at Madrid on Dec, 22. The first prize commonly called "El Gordo" consisting of 6,040,000 pesetas, was won by an inhabitant of this city who bought the ticket on Oct. 27. The name of its fortunate possessor has not yet transpired. The second prize, 3,000000 pesetas has fallen to No, 2,137. This ticket was purchased by the Madrid bankers Sainz and Sons as far back as Aug. 29. The purchase was effected for an English client, and the ticket was sent to London. The third and fourth prizes of 2,000,000 pesetas and 1,000,000 pesetas have fallen to Barcelona and Madrid respectively.

ROMAN REMAINS IN BERKSHIRE.

Some very interesting discoveries of Roman and Saxon remains have resulted from a series of excavation at the Roman site of Lowbury, on the Berkshire Downs, four miles west of Goring-on-Thames. The excavations, which were made upon a bare hill-top, 600ft above sea level, were carried out by University College, Reading, under the superintendence of Mr. D. Atkinson, Research Fellow in Archaeology. A rectangular enclosure and several barrows have been unearthed, and seventy-two Roman coins found, affording evidence of an occupation beginning in the second century and continuing till near the end of the fourth century. Other finds include six fibulae, a bronze signet-ring, an iron dagger and spear-head, some broken tiles and pottery, and a thick stratum of oyster shells.

MR. BRYAN'S DRINK.

Washington hostesses, with an eye to a harmonious colour scheme in table decoration, have decided that the dull red of Mr. Bryan's teetotal grape juice is a jarring note in a circle of glasses filled with golden, sparkling champagne. The problem was to find a tipple hopelessly harmless but chromatically correct, and its solution was due to the genius of the Peruvian Minister's wife. Madame Pezet hit upon the simple expedient of filling Mr. Bryan's glass with the more or less tawny juice of the pineapple, and by a final touch of artistic inspiration added a dash of carbonated water, completing the illusion. Mr. Bryan and everybody were perfectly content. The French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand, who entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bryan recently followed the example of the Peruvian Minister and Madame Pezet in serving carbonated pineapple juice which was poured into a champagne glass, and showed an effervescence that was very deceptive to the eye.

THE DEEMSTERS.

Among the alterations which Mr. McKenna has proposed to the Manx Legislature with regard to the judicature of the island is the abolition of one of the two Deemsters, when a vacancy shall occur. These two picturesquely-styled judges, who deal with the north and south respectively, hold courts weekly, and receive a salary of £1,000 a year, as compared with the the £1000 paid to our County Court judges. Members of the English Bar have frequently been appointed to the post. The present Deemsters are Mr. S. Stevenson Moore and Mr. C. T. C. Callow, each of whom has officiated for some years. Indeed, changes are not very frequent, and there is one instance in recent years of a Deemster who was on the bench for half a century—Sir William Leece Drinkwater who officiated from 1847 until 1897, when he retired at the age of eighty-five. The senior of the two is styled first Deemster, and his colleague Second Deemster, but there is no distinction in the salary.

NEW YORK SKYSCRAPERS.

The announcement that New York is about to be further disfigured by a skyscraper 801 feet high—"the tallest building in the world"—is a reminder that Sir Hugh Bell, speaking recently as President of the Iron and Steel Institute, uttered a warning against such mammoth structure which are mainly composed of cement and iron. We are "profoundly ignorant," he remarked, as to what will happen to such buildings in the future. The iron is embedded in the cement in such a manner that it is impossible to keep it under observation, and for all that is known to the contrary rust may corrode it to such a degree as to upset all calculations as to its durability. A few years ago the Palast Hotel in New York, a sky- [illegible] only been erected a [illegible] to make [illegible]

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is a charming fabric for present wear. Although an unusually fine weave for this type of washing material, it embodies all the well-known desirable features of "Viyella"—softness, unshrinkability, pleasing appearance, durability, and wide choice of colour and design. All high-class drapers and stores stock it. If any difficulty, the manufacturers will send patterns and address of nearest or otherwise suitable retailer.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

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ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

18" medium size.

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Over 200,000. in use in India.

REMEMBER THE NAME MATCHLESS.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination.

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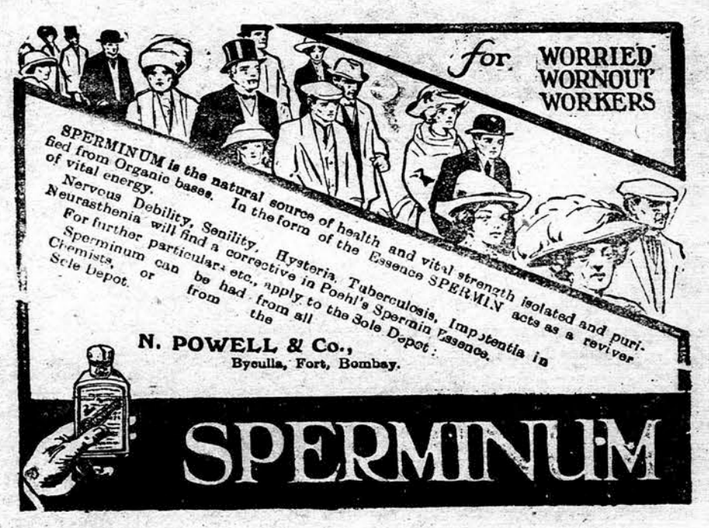

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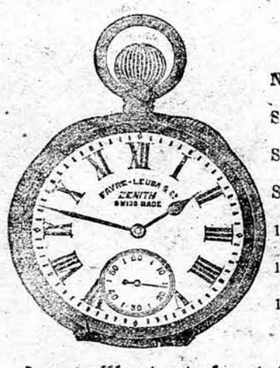

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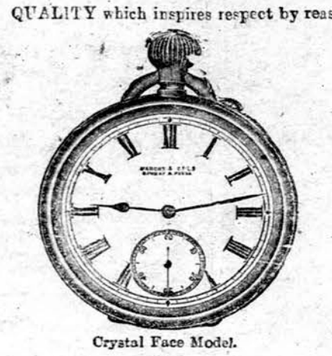

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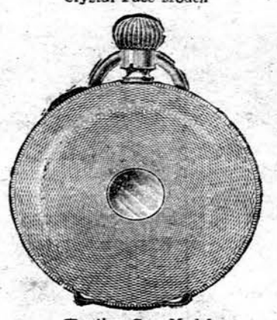

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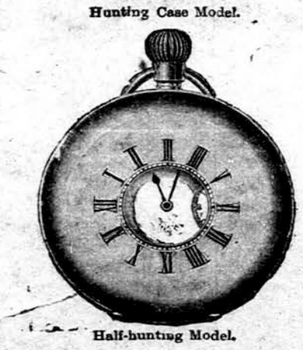

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